

ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
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JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

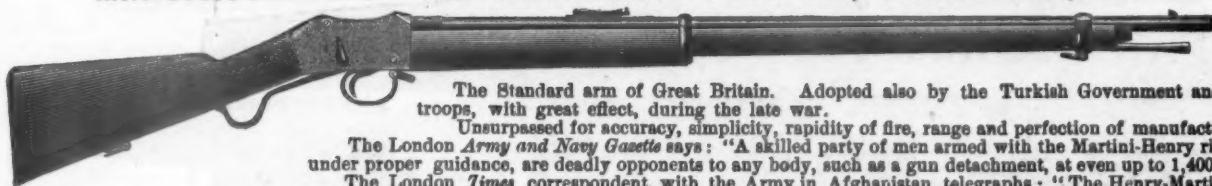
VOLUME XVI.—NUMBER 38.
WHOLE NUMBER 318.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1879.

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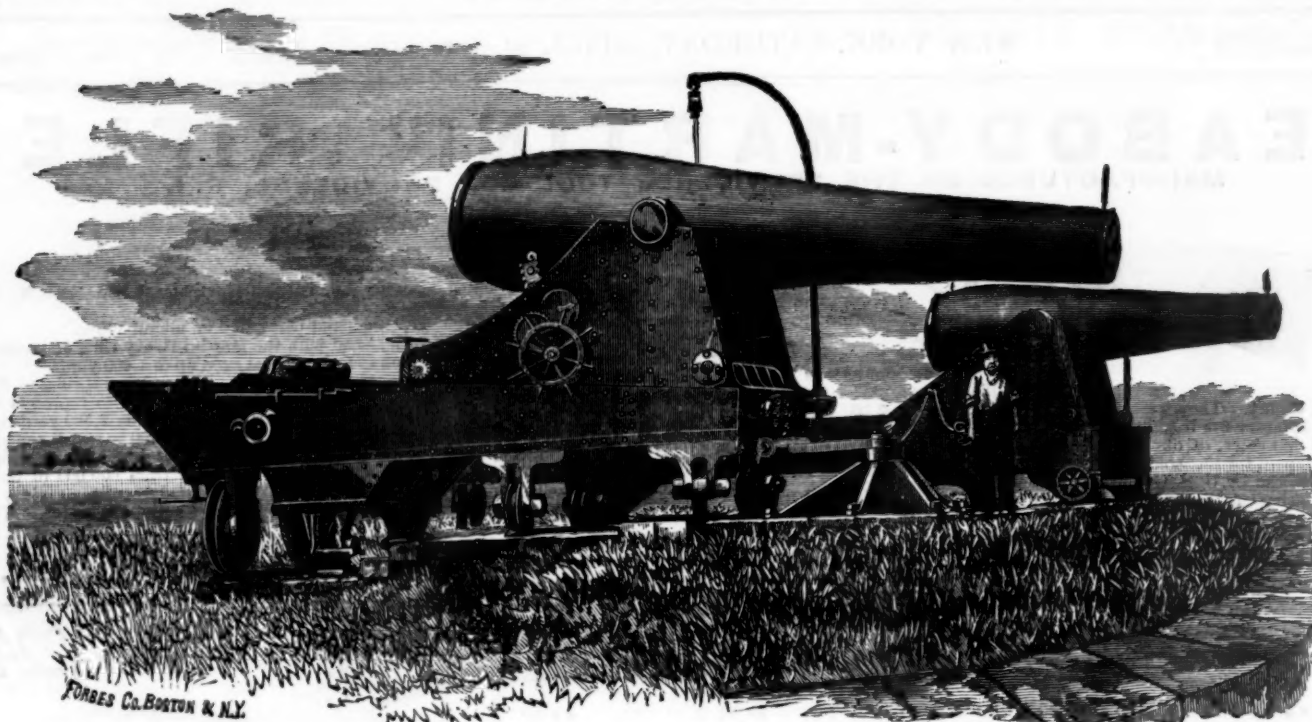
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WORKS—South Boston.

The above illustration is from a photograph taken at Sandy Hook, of the 10-inch and 124-inch experimental rifles, manufactured by the South Boston Iron Co. for the United States Government.

The report of the test firing is recorded in the report of the Chief of Ordnance for 1878, where Gen. Béné states that they have proved more powerful than guns of like calibre, produced at the famous works of Krupp and Armstrong, in Europe.

The Constructor of Ordnance, U. S. A., says to the South Boston Iron Co., under date of Nov. 8, 1878: "The association of your foundry with the United States Ordnance Department has been so long, and the product you have furnished—more especially in your line of the heaviest ordnance—gives such continued satisfaction, that I have no hesitation in assuring you, that you have the entire confidence of the Ordnance Department in the executing of any work of this character entrusted to your execution." "And I venture to assert that your production of cast iron for gun construction cannot be excelled either here or abroad." "We are now sufficiently far advanced in experiments to confidently go to work with a view of introducing guns of the largest calibre, and of equal power to any of those that are fabricated in the work shops of the governments of Europe; also the celebrated private manufacturers of Essen (Krupp), Armstrong, Whitworth and Firth." "The table of 'powers' will show that our ordnance—as far as developed, calibre for calibre—have equal powers at least with those of Europe." "Their endurance, as far as tested, (see reports of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., of 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877), are all that could be desired."

Table of Comparative Power of American and European Heavy Rifled Ordnance.

Kind of gun.	Calibre, Inches.	Weight of guns, Tons.	Length of bore, Inches.	Charge of powder, Pounds.	Weight of shot, Pounds.	Muzzle velocity, Feet.	Pressure per square inch of bore, Pounds.	Energy per inch of shot's circumference, at—				
								Muzzle, Foot-tons.	1,000 yards, Foot-tons.	2,000 yards, Foot-tons.	3,000 yards, Foot-tons.	4,000 yards, Foot-tons.
English M. L. Wrought iron, steel tube.....	12	35	162.5	110	700	1300	52,864	217.7	184	157.5	136.4	124.9
Krupp B. L. Steel.....	12	35.30	227.167	110	684	1329	29,106	215.8	180	152.6	130.9	113.6
Italian B. L. Cast-iron, steel-hooped.....	12.6	37	232	110	770	1230	19,845	200.8	171.4	147.9	130.2	113.4
American M. L. Cast-iron, wrought iron tube.....	12.25	40	227	110	700	1408	31,750	248.4	206.8	173.2	147.9	127.7
English M. L. Wrought iron, steel tube.....	10	18	145.5	70	400	1264	47,040	164.3	132.9	109.7	92.9	78.4
Krupp B. L. Steel.....	10	19.44	169.6	66	374	1424	167.9	132.7	107.5	88.6	74.6
Italian B. L. Cast-iron, steel-hooped.....	9.448	17	157.5	66	330	1476	39,000	157	123.7	99.6	82.4	69.2
French B. L. Cast-iron, steel-hooped, and tubed.....	9.499	13.8	162.55	61.74	317.6	1437	150	117	93.8	76.8	64
American M. L. Cast-iron, wrought iron tube.....	10	18	147.22	70	400	1381	22,600	168.4	135.6	111.8	93.8	79.7

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THE ARMY.

ROTHSCHILD B. HAYES, President and Com'r-in-Chief.
George W. McCrary, Secretary of War.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States
Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. E. D. Townsend, Adj.-General.

G. O. 41, H. Q. A., April 14, 1879.

By direction of the Secretary of War, "Tobin's Chili Sauce" will be placed on the list of articles to be kept for sale by the Subsistence Department, under Section 1144, Revised Statutes.

G. O. 42, H. Q. A., April 18, 1879.

Publishes extracts from an act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, providing that claims for pay, bounty, prize money, or other moneys due to colored soldiers, sailors or marines, or their legal representatives, shall be paid by the officers of the Pay Department of the Army, under the direction of the Paymaster-General, who is already charged with the payment of like dues to white soldiers.

G. O. 43, H. Q. A., April 23, 1879.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following order is issued:

To manifest the great respect of the Army for the memory of Major-General John A. Dix, whose early life was spent in the Army, and whose whole most patriotic career reflected honor on his profession and on his country, it is ordered that the flag of all the harbor forts of New York will be displayed at half-mast until sundown of the day of his funeral.

The Commanding General of the Dept. of the East will tender a suitable military escort to participate in the funeral ceremonies. Minute guns will be fired from the battery at Governor's Island during the funeral and while the cortege is en route from his residence to the grave.

G. O. 2, M. D. PACIFIC AND D. CAL., April 5, 1879.

Under the provision of G. O., W. D., No. 79, of 1878, and by instructions of the General of the Army, dated Dec. 5, 1878, the following posts in the Mil. Div. of the Pacific retaining their present names will be designated as follows:

BARBERS.

Boise Bks, Idaho T. Department of the
Vancouver Bks, Wash. T. Columbia.
San Diego Bks, Cal. Department of Arizona.

PORTS.

Fort Bidwell, Cal. Department of California.
Fort Gaston, Cal.
Fort Halleck, Nev.
Fort McDowell, Nev.
Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho T. Department of the
Fort Harney, Ore. Columbia.
Fort Apache, A. T.
Fort Bowie, A. T.
Fort Grant, A. T. Department of Arizona.
Fort Lowell, A. T.
Fort McDowell, A. T.
Fort Mojave, A. T.
Fort Verde, A. T.

All other posts in this Division retain the designation by which they have been heretofore known.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

The journeys performed by Major Thomas C. Sullivan, Chief Com. of Subsistence, Purchasing Commissary, from Vancouver, W. T., to Portland, Ore., and return, on March 22d, 25th, and 28th instants, are authorized (S. O. 33, April 2, D. C.).

The station of Major Edmund H. Brooke, P. D., is changed from Fort Wayne, Mich., to the city of Detroit, Mich. (S. O. 61, April 19, D. C.).

Major P. P. G. Hall, P. D., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Arizona, and will report for duty to the Comd'g Gen. Mil. Div. of the Atlantic (S. O., April 19, W. D.).

So much of par. 4, S. O. 78, April 1, 1879, from the War Dept., as relates to Major W. H. Eckels, P. D., is revoked, and Major Eckels will again report to the Comd'g Gen. Dept. of the South to take station at Atlanta, Ga. Hereafter the Paymaster at Atlanta, in addition to his duties in that Dept., will receive instructions from Major A. B. Carey, P. D., in charge of the payment of bounties, etc., to colored soldiers, under Section 2 of the act approved March 3, 1879, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government (S. O., April 21, W. D.).

Major Joseph A. Potter, Q. M., being over sixty-two years of age, he is, at his own request and by the direction of the President, hereby retired from active service, in conformity with Section 1244, Revised Statutes (S. O., April 21, W. D.).

Major R. H. Towler, P. D., is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C. M. in session at Fort Whipple, A. T., by virtue of par. 6, S. O. 23, c. 2., from Hdqrs Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 42, April 5, D. A.).

Major Alexander Sharp, P. D., will proceed from Yankton, D. T., to Sioux City, Iowa, and return, on public business (S. O. 38, April 19, D. C.).

Lieutenant J. M. Brown, Judge-Advocate G. C. M. Fort Garland, Colo., April 29 (S. O. 73, April 15, D. M.).

1st Lieut. Colon Augar, A. D. C., is designated to proceed to Airdrie, Ky., for the purpose of serving a subpoena addressed to Gen. D. C. Buell, whose attendance is required as a witness before a General Court-martial (S. O. 68, April 18, D. S.).

Surgeon C. E. Goddard, member G. C. M. Fort McKavett, Tex., April 18 (S. O. 77, April 14, D. T.).

The Depot Q. M., San Francisco, Cal., having reported that travel to Pioche, Nev., is now practicable by way of Eureka, Cal., Surg. A. A. Woodhull will comply with par. 1, S. O. 23, Hdqrs Mil. Div. of the Pacific, dated March 5, 1879, without delay and proceed to Pioche via Eureka (S. O. 36, April 2, M. D. P.).

1st Lieut. Carl F. Palfrey, Engineer Corps, will proceed to Monterey, Cal., on or about the 7th inst., to re-run the courses of the Monterey Military Reservation and report if laid off according to the President's proclamation establishing the same. The verbal orders to Surg. J. C. Baily to visit Benicia Arsenal, Cal., on the following dates, on duty in connection with the construction of a litter, and to return to his station, are confirmed: Nov. 14, Dec. 8 and 21, 1878; Jan. 3, 7, 10, 14, 21, and 26, Feb. 11, 18, and 25, 1879 (S. O. 36, April 2, M. D. P.).

Surg. Geo. M. Sternberg is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Columbia, and will report to the Surgeon-General of the Army, Washington, D. C., for temporary duty (S. O., April 19, W. D.).

Surg. J. H. Janeway is detailed as member of the Retiring Board in session in N. Y. City, vice Surg. J. H. Bill, relieved (S. O. 93, April 16, A. G. O.).

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Twenty days, on Surgeon's cert., Capt. C. A. Woodruff, C. S., Depot Commissary, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 73, April 14, D. M.).

Fifteen days, Major George Bell, C. S., Chief Com. of Subsistence Dept. South (S. O. 66, April 25, D. S.). Asst. Surg. G. P. Jaquett, extended ten days (S. O. 67, April 17, D. S.).

Asst. Surg. W. Reed, extended 15 days (S. O. 38, April 9, M. D. P.).

One month, A. A. Surg. M. O'Brien, Hdqrs Dept. of the Missouri (S. O. 77, April 19, D. M.).

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

Major W. A. Rucker, P. D., will pay the troops stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and at the Leavenworth Military Prison, Forts Riley, Hays, and Wallace, Kas., and Forts Lyon, Garland, and Lewis, Colo., to April 30, 1879. Major W. H. Johnston, P. D., will pay the troops stationed at the Cavalry Depot, Saint Louis, Jefferson Bks, Mo., and at Fort Gibson, I. T., to April 30, 1879. Major W. R. Gibson, P. D., will proceed from Leavenworth, Kas., to the Cantonment North Fork Canadian River, I. T., and to Forts Reno and Sill, I. T., paying the troops stationed at those points to April 30, 1879. Having completed his payments as prescribed, Major Gibson will return to his station via Wichita, Kas., availing himself of the transportation and escort from Ft. Reno for his return trip.

Major Frank Bridgman, P. D., will pay the troops stationed at Chicago and Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., to April 30, 1879. Majors J. P. Willard and W. H. Eckels, P. D., will proceed from Santa Fé, N. M., paying the troops stationed in the District, except Forts Garland and Lewis, Colo., to April 30, 1879. Major S. A. Broadhead, P. D., will proceed to Fort Dodge, Kas., Fort Supply, I. T., and Fort Elliott, Tex., paying the troops stationed at those points to April 30 (S. O. 71, April 13, D. M.).

Major H. B. Reese, P. D., will proceed to, and pay the troops stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn., and at Forts Sisseton, Pembina and Totten, D. T. Major Wm. Smith, P. D., will pay the troops stationed at Fort Stevenson, A. Lincoln, and Yates, D. T. Major Alexander Sharp, P. D., will proceed to, and pay the troops stationed at Forts Randall and Hale, Red Cloud Agency, and Forts Sully, Bennett, and Meade, D. T. (S. O. 38, April 19, D. C.).

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, ETC.

Hosp. Steward James Livingstone, now in St. Paul, Minn., will proceed to Fort Snelling, for temporary duty at that post (S. O. 36, April 14, D. C.).

So much of par. 7, S. O. 38, Feb. 15, 1879, from the War Dept., as transfers Com. Sergt. Wm. A. Kapp from Little Rock Bks, Ark., to Fort Ringgold, Texas, is revoked. Com. Sergt. James W. Drennan, when his services are no longer required at Red Cloud Agency, D. T., will report by letter to the Comd'g Gen. Dept. of Dakota for duty, and if not required by him with troops, will proceed to Yankton, D. T., for temporary duty (S. O., April 17, W. D.).

Com. Sergt. Wm. Kenkle (recently appointed from Sergeant, Co. I, 21st Infantry), will proceed to Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho T., for duty (S. O., April 21, W. D.).

So much of par. 6, S. O. 48, Feb. 25, 1879, from the War Dept., as directs Com. Sergt. Wm. E. B. Levy to report to the C. O. Washington Arsenal, Washington, D. C., for duty, is amended to direct him to report to the C. O. of the Artillery Troops at the Washington Arsenal for duty (S. O., April 19, W. D.).

Hosp. Stewd. Alvan E. Farr is relieved from further duty at Fort Duncan, Tex., and will proceed to San Antonio, Tex., for duty (S. O. 77, April 14, D. T.).

Hosp. Stewd. Frederick P. Seclov, Watertown Arsenal, Mass., discharged by expiration of service April 13, and re-enlisted April 14, 1879.

Hosp. Stewards J. J. Swan, Camp Sheridan, Neb., discharged March 8, 1879, by expiration of service; Theodore V. Brown, Fort Laramie, Wy. T., April 7, 1879, on Surgeon's cert., and John Smith, Camp John A. Rucker, A. T., March 24, dishonorably by W. D. O.

A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Sergt. Nicholas Moser, Co. B, 13th Infantry, Baton Rouge Bks, La. (S. O. 70, April 19, D. C.).

Supt. Wm. J. Miller, recently appointed, will proceed to Barrancas, Fla., and relieve Supt. Wm. C. Herahberger of the charge of the National Cemetery at that place. Supt. Herahberger will proceed to Fort Scott, Kas., and assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place, relieving Supt. Absolon Hyde, who will proceed to Fort Gibson, I. T., and assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place, relieving Supt. Wm. Thomas, who, upon being relieved, will proceed to Lebanon, Ky., and assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place, relieving Supt. Charles Gohe. Supt. Gohe will proceed to Washington, D. C., and assume charge of the Battle Ground National Cemetery, near that city. Each of the superintendents herein named will report to the Q. M. General, through the proper military channels, the dates of his departure for and arrival at his new station (W. D., Q. M. G. O., April 16).

THE LINE.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and A. B. D. F. K. M. Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A. E. Fort Harney, Ore.; C. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; G. Fort Boise, Idaho T.; I. Fort Halleck, Nev.; H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; L. Fort Klamath, Ore.

Detached Service.—The journeys from Vancouver, W. T., and Portland, Ore., and return, made by 1st Lieut. John Q. Adams, 1st Cav., Depot Q. M., Vancouver Depot, upon public business, on March 22d and April 1st, are approved. He will proceed to Roseburg, Ore., on public business (S. O. 34, April 3, D. C.).

2nd CAVALRY, Colonel ————Headquarters, and C. D. G. M. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. B. E. I. Fort Keogh; F. H. E. L. Fort Ellis, M. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. G. L. Tyler is detailed a member of the Board of Officers, instituted by par. 2, S. O. 28, from Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 38, April 19, D. D.).

Relieved.—Capt. E. Ball, relieved as member of Board of Officers, instituted by par. 2, S. O. 28, Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 38, April 19, D. D.).

3rd CAVALRY, Colonel ————Headquarters, and A. B. D. F. Fort Laramie, Wy. T.; I. Fort Pottersman, Wy. T.; C. E. Fort Robinson, Neb.; G. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; K. M. Fort Sidney, Neb.; E. Fort Fred. Steele, Wy. T.; L. Fort McPherson, Neb.

Leave Extended.—Capt. Peter D. Vroom, Fort McPherson, Neb., one month (S. O. 39, April 19, M. D. M.).

Insubordination.—Sergeant Thomas Casey, Co. H, was recently tried at Fort Robinson, Neb., by a General Court-martial, of which Captain P. D. Vroom, 3d Cav., was president, for "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," the specification to the charge alleging that he did write a communication to the Commanding Officer of Co. H, 3d Cav., referring to 2d Lieut. F. H. Hardie, 3d Cav., in the following terms, viz:

The person who is the very fountain head of all this trouble, and knows far more about the whole affair than I do, is far above me in point of rank, intellect and subtlety. I believe him to be indirectly the cause of my present disgrace, and should he attempt any undue exercise of his position and authority over me, thereby rendering me desperate, he may possibly find me capable of accumulating sufficient evidence against him to most desperately endanger his being hurled from a position infinitely superior to the realization of those prospects I have previously referred to, in a word, I think I could prove him to be not a gentleman.

All of which was false and scandalous, and tended to injure the reputation of Lieut. Hardie. The Sergeant pleaded guilty to the specification except the words "false and scandalous," and tended to injure the reputation of Lieut. Hardie, and not guilty to the charge. The Court found him guilty of both, and sentenced him to dishonorable discharge and six months confinement. The Court being reconvened to further consider the case adhered to its findings, but revoked its first sentence, substituting dishonorable discharge and confinement for one year. The Department Commander (Brig.-Gen. Crook) disapproved proceedings, findings and sentence, and remarked as follows in the case:

In the original proceedings of this Court errors were discovered by the reviewing authority and the proceedings sent back for amendment. The Court, upon reconvening, took no notice whatever of the remarks of the reviewing authority, and proceeded to double the sentence previously imposed upon the prisoner. The spirit of insubordination manifested, is not only disgraceful in itself, and subversive of the best interests of the service, but it is particularly unfortunate under present circumstances, as it seriously involves the reputation of a Commissioned Officer. The Court in evincing a spirit of prejudice against Sergt. Casey, tainted its record with an injustice unworthy of its high office, and suffered allegations, which, under a fair and impartial scrutiny, might have been discovered to be exaggerated or baseless, to remain as serious blemishes upon the reputation of a promising young officer.

(G. C. M. O. 19, Dept. Platte, April 1, 1879.)

4th CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters, and A. D. E. L. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; G. H. Fort Hancock, Ind. T.; C. F. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; I. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; B. Fort Elliott, Tex.; F. Fort Duncan, Tex.

Captain William C. Hemphill.—Before a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Supply, Ind. T., March 10, 1879, and of which Col. Jeff. C. Davis, 23d Inf., is president, was arraigned and tried: Capt. William C. Hemphill, 4th U. S. Cav.

Charge 1st—"Disobedience of orders, in violation of the 21st Article of War." Specification—In this, that he, Capt. William C. Hemphill, 4th U. S. Cav., in command of Co. I, 4th Cav., having received orders from Major H. A. Hambricht, 19th Inf., his superior and commanding officer, to proceed with his command on the road towards Dodge City from Fort Supply, I. T., and upon his reaching Bear Creek Ranch, to properly scout the country east of said Ranch, and a trail, intercept and turn back a party of Indians who had left their agency, or join Capt. Rendelbrock's command in that vicinity, if unsuccessful in finding said trail or Indians, did disobey said orders and march his command to Fort Dodge, Kas. This on or about Sept. 12th, 1878, at

or near the places above specified. Charge 3d—"Neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, under provisions of the 63d Article of War." Specification.—In this, that Capt. William C. Hemphill, 4th Cav., while in command of Co. I, 4th Cav., did, after discovering a party of Indians he had been ordered to intercept and turn back to their agency, fail to make due effort to intercept, hold, turn back or send for assistance to the nearest troops. This on or about the 18th day of September, 1878, at or near Bluff Creek, Kas. Plea, "Not Guilty." Finding, "Not Guilty." And do therefore acquit the said Capt. William C. Hemphill, 4th Cav. In the case of Capt. William C. Hemphill, 4th Cav., the proceedings are approved. The findings and acquittal are confirmed. Capt. Hemphill will be restored to duty (G. C. M. O. 28, March 19, D. M.)

5TH CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters and A. B. D. F. I. M. Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.; C. E. K. Fort McKinney, Wy. T.; H. Fort McPherson, Neb.; G. L. Fort Washakie, Wy. T.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. Homer W. Wheeler, member, G. C. M. convened at Fort Washakie by par. 1, S. O. 2, from Hdqrs Dept. of the Platte (S. O. 32, April 18, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 1st Lieut. William C. Forbush, Fort McKinney, W. T. (S. O. 31, April 15, D. P.)

6TH CAVALRY, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters and A. B. D. F. I. M. Fort Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Huachuca, A. T.; C. L. Fort Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Fort Apache, A. T.; H. K. Fort Verde, A. T.; I. Fort McDowell, A. T.; F. Camp Thomas, A. T.

Relieved.—2d Lieut. Edward E. Dravo is relieved from duty as a member of the Board of Officers, ordered to meet at Camp McDowell, A. T., on the 15th inst., by S. O. 36, from Hdqrs Dept. of Ariz. (S. O. 43, April 9, D. A.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. William Baird, further extended two months (S. O., April 18, W. D.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and A. C. G. H. I. L. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; F. K. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. D. Fort Yates, D. T.; E. M. Fort Meade, D. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. H. L. Scott will take charge of Private William Armstrong, Co. K, now at Fort Snelling, a deserter from the service, and conduct him to Fort Totten. Lieut. Scott will report to the C. O. of Fort Snelling, and the latter will turn over the prisoner for transportation as herein directed. The C. O. of Fort Snelling will provide Lieut. Scott with a guard of two men, to accompany him as far as Jamestown and to return to their station from that place (S. O. 37, April 16, D. D.)

1st Lieut. A. H. Nave, now at St. Paul, Minn., returning to his post from detached service, will await further orders (S. O. 37, April 16, D. D.)

8TH CAVALRY, Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and G. H. Fort Ringgold, Texas; C. D. L. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. E. K. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. San Diego, Tex.; F. Fort McIntosh.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. J. D. Stevenson, member, G. C. M. San Antonio, Tex., April 16 (S. O. 77, April 14, D. T.)

Capt. L. T. Morris, 2d Lieut. C. H. Lester, members, and 1st Lieut. E. A. Goodwin, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Brown, Tex., April 23 (S. O. 77, April 14, D. T.)

1st Lieut. J. D. Stevenson, member, G. C. M. San Antonio, Tex., April 16 (S. O. 78, April 15, D. T.)

Rejoins.—3d Lieut. William J. Elliott will proceed to rejoin his proper station (S. O., April 17, W. D.)

9TH CAVALRY, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; L. Fort Bliss, Tex.; K. Fort Garland, C. T.; F. H. M. Fort Stanton, N. M.; A. B. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.; E. Fort Union, N. M.; I. Fort Wingate, N. M.; D. Fort Lewis, Colo.
• In the field.

Detached Service.—Capt. C. Parker, 1st Lieut. G. Valois, 2d Lieut. B. S. Humphrey, members, G. C. M. Fort Garland, Colo., April 29 (S. O. 73, April 15, D. M.)

Court of Inquiry.—The meeting of the Court of Inquiry, constituted by par. 3, S. O. 59, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri, in the case of Lieut.-Col. N. A. M. Dudley, 9th Cav., which was postponed from April 16th to April 25th, is further postponed until May 2, 1879 (S. O. 76, April 18, D. M.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and D. F. M. Fort Concho, Tex.; G. L. Fort Sill, I. T.; C. H. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. L. Fort Stockton, Tex.; E. San Felipe, Tex.; A. Fort Elliott, Tex.
† In the field.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. S. R. Colladay will proceed from Fort Sill, I. T., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report to Col. C. H. Smith, 19th Inf., President of the Retiring Board constituted by S. O. 23, H. Q. A. (S. O. 77, April 19, D. M.)

11TH ARTILLERY, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; I. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; L. Fort Independence, Mass.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.; A. D. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

Detached Service.—Capts. Royal T. Frank, Chandler P. Eakin, 1st Lieuts. Junius W. MacMurray, Thomas H. Barber, Henry M. Andrews, 2d Lieuts. Joseph S. Oyster, Frederick Marsh, members, and 1st Lieut. John W. Dillenback, R. Q. M. J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Adams, R. I., April 17 (S. O. 59, April 15, D. E.)

2ND ARTILLERY.—Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters and A. D. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. Fort Johnston, N. C.; E. F. Fort San Antonio, Tex.; K. Ft. Monroe, Va.; B. H. Washington, D. C.; I. Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; L. Ft. Clark, Tex.
• On detached service in District of the Neuces.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. Medorem Crawford, Jr., is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., to take effect July 1, 1879, when he will report for duty accordingly (S. O., April 19, W. D.)

Detached Service.—Capt. W. McK. Dunn, Jr., A. D. C., will proceed, on public business, from New York City to Washington, D. C., and return to the former place (S. O. 76, April 18, D. M.)

1st Lieut. E. S. Curtis, 2d Lieut. H. D. Borup, members, and 2d Lieut. W. P. Edgerton, J. A. of G. C. M. San Antonio, Tex., April 16 (S. O. 77, April 14, D. T.)

3d Lieut. H. D. Borup, member, and 2d Lieut. W. P. Edgerton, J. A. of G. C. M. San Antonio, Tex., April 16 (S. O. 78, April 15, D. T.)

Relieved.—To enable him to comply with par. 3, S. O. 81, from the A. G. O., Major James McMillan is relieved from further duty in this Department (S. O. 78, April 15, D. T.)

Rejoins.—1st Lieut. Louis V. Caziarc is relieved from duty at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., to take effect July 1, 1879, when he will proceed to join his battery (S. O., April 19, W. D.)

Gatling Guns.—The Chief Ordnance Officer will issue to Bat. F, 2d Art., two Gatling guns (new pattern), to replace two now in use by the battery—the latter to be turned in. The battery commander, after due trial, will report to Hdqrs Dept. of Texas, the advantages of the gun (S. O. 80, April 17, D. T.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Ft. Monroe, Va.; E. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H. Madison Bks, N. Y.; K. Plattsburg Bks, N. Y.; F. G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

4TH ARTILLERY, Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters, H. E. Angel Island, Cal.; C. L. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Or.; G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. K. Fort Point, Cal.; F. Point San Jose, Cal.; S. D. Presidio Cal.

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and E. F. I. Charleston, S. C.; A. E. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; G. H. Key West, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.; D. Savannah, Ga.

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, to take effect from the 15th inst., Major G. P. Andrews, Savannah, Ga. (S. O. 66, April 15, D. S.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. H. F. Brewerton, thirteen days (S. O. 70, April 21, D. S.)

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel —.—Headquarters and A. C. E. I. Fort Randall, D. T.; B. G. Fort Hale, D. T.; D. H. Fort Sully, D. T.; F. K. Fort Meade, D. T.

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and B. D. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.; C. K. Co. Howard, Idaho T.; E. I. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; A. G. H. Coeur d'Alene Lake, Idaho T.; F. Fort Harney, Ore.

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel —.—Headquarters and C. E. F. G. Fort Shaw, M. T.; A. Fort Benton, M. T.; K. Fort Logan, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Missoula City, M. T.

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and B. C. F. Fort Sanders, Wy. T.; E. H. Fort Fred. Steele, Wy. T.; A. G. Fort Pettusman, Wy. T.; D. E. Fort Laramie, Wy. T.; I. Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. A. Burnley Crittenden is detailed a member G. C. M. convened at Fort Fetterman, W. T., by S. O. 16, from Hdqrs Dept. of Platte (S. O. 31, April 15, D. P.)

2d Lieut. H. E. Robinson, member, G. C. M. convened at Fort Washakie, W. T., by par. 1, S. O. 2, from Dept. of Platte (S. O. 32, April 18, D. P.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Ft. Keogh, M. T.

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. B. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. W. H. H. Crowell, having received a summons to appear as witness before a G. C. M. now in session in the city of New York, will repair to that point and report to Major D. G. Swaim, Judge-Advocate. On being discharged from further attendance before the Court-martial, Lieut. Crowell will return to his station at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 73, April 15, D. M.)

7TH INFANTRY, Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and B. C. E. F. H. K. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. I. Fort Shaw, M. T.; G. Fort Silla, M. T.; D. Fort Logan, M. T.

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters and A. H. K. Benicia Bks, Cal.; C. Fort McDermitt, Nev.; D. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; E. Fort Gaston, Cal.; F. Fort Mojave, A. T.; G. Fort Halleck, Nev.; I. San Diego Bks, Cal.; B. Fort Yuma, Cal.

9TH INFANTRY, Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and G. H. Fort Omaha, Neb.; A. D. F. K. Fort McKinney, Wy. T.; I. Fort McPherson, Neb.; E. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, Wy. T.; B. Fort Sidney, Neb.; C. Fort Hartsuff, Neb.

Detached Service.—Capt. Michael J. Fitz Gerald will report, on Monday the 21st day of April, 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., to the President of the Retiring Board, in session at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 30, April 11, D. P.)

Lieut.-Col. Luther P. Bradley will proceed to Springfield, Ill., on public business (S. O. 38, April 18, M. D. M.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. B. C. F. I. Fort McKavett, Texas; D. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; E. Fort Griffin, Tex.; G. H. K. Fort Clark, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. B. Parke, 1st Lieuts. John Drum, C. S. Burbank, 2d Lieuts. S. Y. Seyburn, T. J. Clay, Frederick Wooley, members, and 2d Lieut. E. H. Plummer, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort McKavett, Tex., April 18 (S. O. 77, April 14, D. T.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and D. E. G. I. K. Fort Bennett, D. T.; B. C. F. H. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. Fort Sully, D. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. A. M. Raphael, member, G. C. M. San Antonio, Tex., April 16 (S. O. 78, April 15, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, Col. W. H. Wood, Fort Bennett, D. T. (S. O. 36, April 14, D. D.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and A. F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; B. K. Fort Verde, A. T.; C. D. Fort Apache, A. T.; E. Camp J. A. Rucker, A. T.; G. Camp McDowell, A. T.; H. Camp Thomas, A. T.; I. Fort Grant, A. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. John M. Norvell is detailed a member of the Board of Officers ordered to meet at Camp McDowell, A. T., on the 15th inst., by S. O. 36, from Hdqrs Dept. of Ariz. (S. O. 43, April 9, D. A.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel —.—Headquarters and A. D. H. I. Jackson Bks. La.; B. F. K. Baton Rouge Bks, La.; G. Mount Vernon, Ala.; C. E. Little Rock Bks, Ark.

Leave Extended.—Capt. P. H. Ellis, further extended seven days (S. O. 69, April 19, D. S.)

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. F. H. I. K. Fort Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; B. C. G. Fort Cameron, U. T.

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel —.—Headquarters and D. K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B. Ft. Garland, C. T.; F. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; C. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Lewis, Colo.; A. G. Fort Bliss, Tex.; H. Fort Marcy, N. M.

Detached Service.—Capt. George Shorkley, 1st Lieut. T. F. Davis, 2d Lieut. G. F. Cooke, members, G. C. M. Fort Garland, Colo., April 29 (S. O. 73, April 15, D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of eleven months, Capt. C. H. Conrad, Fort Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 73, April 15, D. M.)

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters, A. C. H. Fort Riley, Kas.; B. I. Fort Reno, Ind. T.; B. D. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; K. Fort Gibson, Ind. T.; F. G. Ft. Wallace, Kas.

Detached Service.—The journey performed by Col. G. Pennypacker from Fort Riley, Kas., to Fort Hays, Kas., and return thence, for the purpose of inspecting public property at that point, is approved (S. O. 73, April 14, D. M.)

Col. G. Pennypacker is detailed a member of the Court of Inquiry, constituted by par. 3, S. O. 59, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 76, April 18, D. M.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and C. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. D. H. I. Fort Yates, D. T.; G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. F. Fort Sisseton, D. T.; E. K. Fort Pembina, D. T.

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—(Changing station.)

En Route.—The 18th Infantry, under General Ruger, in two special trains, arrived at Bismarck, D. T., April 17, 1879, from Atlanta, Ga., with their baggage. They were transferred to three steamers, which will take them within thirty miles of their new post on Beaver Creek, a tributary of Milk River. The regiment will assist in building the post and protecting it. This post will be within seventy miles of Sitting Bull's camp.

Assignment to Duty.—2d Lieut. Charles W. Williams is assigned to duty as A. A. Q. M. at Atlanta, Ga., and will report to the C. O. McPherson Bks, accordingly (S. O. 68, April 18, D. S.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and B. H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; E. K. Fort Lyon, C. T.; D. F. G. Fort Dodge, Kas.; A. C. I. Fort Elliott, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capts. P. H. Remington, J. H. Smith, 1st Lieuts. J. G. Leefe, W. M. Williams, 2d Lieut. A. McC. Guard, members, and 2d Lieut. C. Gardener, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Dodge, Kas., April 21 (S. O. 74, April 16, D. M.)

Rejoins.—Capt. J. H. Smith, having completed the business for which he was brought to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will return to his station, Fort Dodge, Kas. (S. O. 71, April 12, D. M.)

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and B. D. G. I. K. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. San Antonio, Tex.; C. E. F. H. Fort Clark, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capts. W. S. McCaskey, C. O. Bradley, 1st Lieuts. W. R. Maize, W. H. Hamner, 2d Lieut. J. C. Dent, members, G. C. M. Fort Brown, Tex., April 23 (S. O. 77, April 14, D. T.)

Capt. J. H. Patterson, 1st Lieut. H. Cushman, members, G. C. M. San Antonio, Tex., April 16 (S. O. 77, April 14, D. T.)

1st Lieut. H. Cushman, member, G. C. M. San Antonio, Tex., April 16 (S. O. 78, April 15, D. T.)

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and D. G. K. Vancouver Bks, Wash. T.; A. Boise Bks, Idaho T.; B. Fort Harney, Ore.; F. Fort Klamath, Ore.; C. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.; B. E. Fort Townsend, Wash. T.; I. Fort Canby, Wash. T.

Detached Service.—Telegraphic instructions of the 26th inst. to the C. O. Fort Townsend, W. T., to send to Hdqrs Dept. of Columbia 2d Lieut. Edward S. Farrow, with a detachment of six enlisted men, are confirmed. Lieut. Farrow having reported in accordance therewith, will proceed at once to Umatilla Indian Agency, Ore., and carry out the instructions of the Department Commander (S. O. 31, March 29, D. C.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—En route to Department of Texas.

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Edward W. Casey, one month, with the understanding that if his company leaves Fort Brady, Mich. (under existing orders), for the Dept. of Texas, prior to the expiration of the leave, he will join it en route either at Detroit, Mich., or Chicago, Ill. (S. O. 15, April 19, M. D. A.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and B. E. F. H. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; A. C. D. G. K. North Fork of the Canadian; I. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave of Absence.—One month, Capt. T. M. K. Smith, Cantonment North Fork of Canadian River, I. T. (S. O. 72, April 14, D. M.)

One month, Lieut.-Col. R. I. Dodge, Cantonment on North Fork of Canadian River, I. T., to apply for extension of two months (S. O. 76, April 18, D. M.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. W. F. Rice, R. Q. M., two days (S. O. 72, April 14, D. M.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. B. F. Fort Duncan, Tex.; D. E. H. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Fort Ringgold, Tex.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. John L. Clem is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Galesville University, Galesville, Wis., to take effect June 6, 1879, when he will report for duty accordingly (S. O., April 17, W. D.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and E. H. I. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. San Felipe, Tex.; A. G. K. Fort Concho, Tex.
† In the field.

Change of Station.—Col. George L. Andrews will

direct the detachment of his regiment, now under his orders at San Antonio, to report to the C. O. Post of San Antonio, with the view to its being sent to its station the first opportunity. The transportation, which accompanied Col. Andrews and the detachment, will be turned over to the Depot Q. M., at the San Antonio Depot (S. O. 77, April 14, D. T.).

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. J. C. Ord, A. D. C., member, G. C.-M. San Antonio, Tex., April 16 (S. O. 78, April 15, D. T.).

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, April 19, 1879.

Colonel Henry Brewerton (retired)—Died April 17, 1879, at Wilmington, Del.

PROMOTIONS—The President sent the following nominations for promotion in the Corps of Engineers to the Senate April 23: Capt. Wm. H. Benysard, to be major; 1st Lieut. James B. Quinn, to be captain, and Lieut. Danl. C. Kingman, to be 1st lieutenant.

GENERAL HENRY BREWERTON.—Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General Henry Brewerton, on the retired list of the U. S. Army, died April 17, 1879, at the Clayton House, Wilmington, Del., of neuralgia of the heart. His public services during a long and busy life were eminently useful and distinguished. Born at Newburg, N. Y., in 1801, he entered West Point in 1813, and was graduated therefrom July 1, 1819. His record since then is given in an order issued by the Chief of Engineers, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF ENGINEERS, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1879.

It has become the painful duty of the Acting Chief of Engineers to announce to the Corps of Engineers the death of a brother officer, Colonel Henry Brewerton, Brevet Brigadier General, U. S. Army (retired), who died at Wilmington, Delaware, yesterday. Colonel Brewerton was graduated from the Military Academy and promoted to the rank of Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, July 1, 1819, from which date until his retirement from active service, May 7, 1867, he was constantly on duty in the line of his profession. His first duty, 1819, was as an assistant in the astronomical determination of the Forty-fifth Parallel of North Latitude, forming a part of the Northern Boundary of the United States. He then served, 1819-21, as an Assistant Professor of Engineering at the Military Academy, of which he was afterwards, from 1825 to 1832, the Superintendent, the Academy graduating during this period many who have since become distinguished in the Military Service and in Civil Life. He was engaged as Assistant, or as Superintending Engineer, in the construction of the Cumberland Road in Ohio, 1832-36; the improvement of the Hudson River, 1836-42; the improvement of the Mouth of the Susquehanna River, and of the Harbor of Baltimore, 1832-54, the main approach to that harbor through the Patuxent—the Brewerton Channel—being named in his honor. Also in the construction of the following fortifications: Fort Delaware, 1821-22; Defences of New York Harbor, 1822-24; Fort Jackson, 1824-27; Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., 1827-28; Defences of Charleston, S. C., 1827-32; Fort Montgomery on the Northern Frontier, 1841-45; Fort Carroll, Patuxent River, Md., 1852-54; Defences of Baltimore, 1861-64; Defences of Delaware River and Bay, 1862-64; Works at Point Lookout, Md., 1864-65 and Forts Monroe and Wool for the defence of Hampton Roads, Va., 1864-70. Colonel Brewerton was also a member of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy, 1843; Board of Engineers for Atlantic Coast Defences, 1842-45; Board for Examination of the Florida Reefs for locating defensive works, 1845; Commission to digest a Code of Regulations for the United States Naval Academy, 1849; Board for Improvement of Rivers and Harbors, 1853; Board for projecting fortifications at Sandy Hook, N. Y., 1858; Board for Defences in the vicinity of New York, 1865-67, and Board to conduct experiments in the use of Iron in Permanent Defences, 1866-67. In 1847, Dickinson College, Pa., conferred upon him the degree of LL. D., and in 1865 he received the rank of Brevet Brigadier General in the Army, for long, faithful and meritorious service. Colonel Brewerton was distinguished for the gentleness and uprightness of his character and his intelligent devotion to duty; he commanded the universal esteem and respect of his brother officers, and his memory will be cherished with especial affection by those whose example he was at the Military Academy. As a testimonial of respect for the deceased, the officers of the Corps will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

By command of the Acting Chief of Engineers.
GEORGE H. ELLIOT, Major of Engineers.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL.—The Rock Island *Weekly Union* of April 19 gives an interesting account of the condition of affairs at Rock Island Arsenal. Colonel D. W. Flagler, Ordnance Corps, commandant of the arsenal, has commenced building operations for the season with a force of 270 men, whose services will be continued or dispensed with as the appropriations justify. Work on shop G is progressing, and of this year's appropriations there is sufficient to complete the second story. After July 1, the new appropriation, \$100,000, becomes available, and it is hoped this sum will be sufficient to complete the building, although close estimates figure up that the amount will fall about \$2,000 short. For shop I, the appropriations on hand will be sufficient to complete basement. The new appropriation of \$50,000 will, it is hoped, be sufficient to complete the first story of this building. Work on shop H has at present ceased, but the new appropriation of \$40,000, when available, will enable work to go on and complete the basement. The *Union* gives numerous details in regard to operations at this arsenal, where—in addition to the manufacture of ordnance stores—targets, blacksmith's tools, etc., for the use of the Army, are turned out in an economical manner.

INDIANS.

Lieutenant Merritt, of the 9th Cavalry, reports from Ojo Caliente that Victoria and his whole force of Warm Spring Apache Indians escaped April 15 and have gone to the San Mateo Mountains. When Victoria found he would have to go to Fort Stanton reservation he said he would die first. Lieutenant Merritt has ordered a company of cavalry to Ojo Caliente to co-operate with the cavalry now there and endeavor to capture these Indians before they begin to commit depredations.

The following G. O. No. 6, "Headquarters District of the Yellowstone, Fort Custer, M. T., March 29, 1879," has been issued:

The District Commander takes pleasure in announcing to the troops serving in the District, the successful result of the efforts

made to capture or destroy the hostile Cheyennes under Little Wolf. These Indians after committing many depredations and atrocities, entered this District from the south, at a time of the year when campaigning seemed almost impossible; nevertheless the commands sent out in February under Capt. Snyder, 6th Inf. (consisting of Cos. A and F, 5th Inf., and Co. A, 3d Cav.), and Lieut. Clark, comprising Cos. E and I, 3d Cav., and detachment, 5th Infantry, bore the hardships of field service with becoming fortitude and determination. Notwithstanding the almost impassable streams, deep snows, short rations, and the rigors of winter, the hiding place of the hostiles was discovered by the Indian scouts serving with Lieut. Clark, who with rare judgment and energy immediately started after them and succeeded on the 26th inst., in capturing the entire village, consisting of about 30 lodges and 250 horses.

The savages under Little Wolf are now in the power of the Government, unable to continue their raids on the settlements of the valleys, or to join their more successful allies, the Northern Sioux. The District Commander thanks Lieuts. Clark and Kingsbury, and Cos. E and I, 3d Cavalry, and Lieut. Tillson and the detachment of the 5th Infantry, for the excellent service done. He also expresses his acknowledgments to Capt. Snyder and Casey, 5th Inf., and Lieut. Pearson, 3d Cav., and their respective companies, for the zeal and energy displayed by them in operating from a more distant locality and having in common with Lieut. Clark's command the object of intercepting Little Wolf and his band.

Mr. Keiser and the Crow Indian scouts sent from this post, are also deserving of mention for their perseverance in traversing the country to the east and south.

By order of Lieut.-Col. A. G. Brackett:
Wm. C. RAWOLLE,
1st Lt. and Adj., 3d Cav., Act. Asst. Adjt.-General.

A TELEGRAM received at military headquarters, Chicago, Tuesday evening, April 22, states that Lieutenant Loder, with fourteen men of the Third and Seventh Infantry, had a brush with some Sioux Indians in the Mussel Shell Canyon, in which eight of the latter were killed and several wounded. He lost one friendly Indian.

Kat Koo, a Sitka Indian, was sentenced in the United States Circuit Court, Portland, Oregon, April 23, to be hanged on May 3, for the murder of Thos. J. Brown, of Sitka.

PRESENT STATUS OF THE ARMY.

As the Army Register for 1879 will not be issued for some months yet, we give herewith a list of the changes in the Army which have been made since the publication of the register of 1878, up to and including April 23, 1879. The correctness and completeness of this list can be relied upon, and with it each one can for himself correct his register to date. There are still some retirements to be made. Thus far none of the appointments sent to the present Congress have been confirmed, but we do not question the ultimate confirmation of the officers who have gone up to, and including the grade of captain. The confirmation of the others is doubtful.

General Officers.—No change.
Adjutant-General's Department.—Major Louis H. Pelouze, died June 1878; Capt. A. H. Nickerson, 3d Infantry, appointed major June 15, 1878, vice Pelouze, deceased.

Inspector-General's Department.—Colonel Randolph B. Marcy, appointed brigadier-general Dec. 19, 1878; Major Eliza H. Ladington, retired.

Signal Corps.—Leroy E. Sebree and Jas. A. Swift, appointed 2d Lieutenants Nov. 1, 1878.

Quartermaster's Department.—Colonel and A. Q. M. General Robert A. Lee, retired; Lieut.-Col. and Deputy Q. M. General Archer R. Eddy, died; Major and Q. M. John G. Chandler, promoted lieutenant-colonel March 4, 1879; Captain and A. Q. M. Augustus G. Robinson, promoted major March 4, 1879.

Subsistence Department.—Captain A. K. Long, died; Lieut. C. A. Woodruff, 7th Infantry, appointed captain and C. S. March 28, 1878.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeons Samuel S. Jessop, Chas. Styer, Wm. A. Newland, resigned; Assistant Surgeon A. B. Campbell, died; Assistant Surgeon Frank Reynolds, retired; Assistant Surgeon Roland L. Ross, dismissed; Victor Blart, Wm. W. Gray, L. Brechemin, L. A. La Garde, and J. L. Powell, appointed assistant surgeons June 6, 1878; John J. Kane, Jas. M. Banister, Wm. B. Brewster, Aaron H. Appel, Chas. Richard, and Carter W. Fitzhugh, nominated for appointment as assistant surgeons.

Pay Department.—Died, Major David Taylor; transferred to 4th Infantry, Major T. T. Thornburgh; transferred into the Department, Major Henry G. Thomas, 4th Infantry, to take place on the list next below Major Wesson; T. C. H. Smith, appointed paymaster April 17, 1878.

Engineer Corps.—Died, Colonel I. C. Woodruff and Lieut.-Col. B. S. Alexander; Lieut.-Col. H. G. Wright, promoted colonel March 4, 1879; Majors John V. Parke and G. E. Warren, promoted lieutenant-colonel March 4, 1879; Captain Wm. H. King, promoted major March 4, 1879; 1st Lieut. James B. Quinn, promoted captain April 23, 1879; 1st Lieut. Geo. M. Wheeler, promoted captain March 4, 1879; Captain Wm. H. Benysard, promoted major April 23, 1879; 1st Lieut. E. W. Base, appointed professor of mathematics, West Point; 2d Lieutenants Thos. W. Symons, Smith S. Leech, and Daniel C. Kingman, promoted 1st lieutenants May 2, 1878, March 4, 1879, and March 22, 1879; Cadets Geo. McC. Derby and Jas. L. Luck, appointed 2d lieutenants June 14, 1878.

Ordnance Department.—Retired, Lieut.-Col. Jas. McNutt; died, Major John Todd and Captains Geo. D. Ramsey, and M. L. Poland; Major Thos. J. Treadwell, promoted lieutenant-colonel May 27, 1878; Captains L. S. Babbitt and Wm. A. Marye, promoted majors May 10, 1878, and May 27, 1878; 1st Lieut. J. E. Greer, promoted captain May 10, 1878; John Pitman, May 27, 1878; Charles Shaler, and Henry Metcalfe, March 4, 1879; Lieut. R. Burt, Jr., 13th Infantry, and Jas. MacNutt, 3d Artillery, appointed 1st lieutenants June 18, 1878.

Post Chaplains.—Died, John F. Fish and Chas. W. Fitch; reappointed to rank next after Chas. Reynolds, Chas. M. Blake; resigned, Preston Nash.

1st Cavalry.—Major J. W. Forsyth becomes lieutenant-colonel; 1st Lieut. A. G. Force, promoted captain March 4, 1879; retired, 1st Lieut. Chas. C. Cresson; 2d Lieut. Thos. T. Knox, Wm. H. Miller, and H. J. Tupper, promoted captains March 4, 1879; Cadet J. F. R. Landis, appointed 2d lieutenant June 15, 1878.

2d Cavalry.—Lt.-Col. J. W. Davidson, 10th Cavalry, promoted colonel, vice I. N. Palmer, retired; Major A. J. Alexander, 8th Cavalry, promoted lieutenant-colonel, vice A. G. Brackett, promoted to colonel 3d Cavalry; 2d Lieut. F. U. Robinson, promoted 1st lieutenant, vice Rawolle made adjutant; resigned, 2d Lieut. Lovell H. Jerns.
3d Cavalry.—Lieut.-Col. A. G. Brackett becomes colonel, vice Elliott, retired; Captains Anson Mills and Wm. Hawley become majors of the 10th and 4th Cavalry; Captain Geo. B. Ford, retired; 1st Lieutenants J. B. Johnson, Geo. A. Drew, and Emmet Crawford, promoted captains; 1st Lieut. B. B. Whitman, retired; 2d Lieutenants E. Z. Steever, Fredk. Schwab, and Geo. F. Chase, promoted 1st lieutenants; 2d Lieut. H. E. Lemly, transferred to 3d Artillery; 2d Lieut. C. A. H. McCauley joins from 3d Artillery.

4th Cavalry.—Major A. E. Latimer, retired; Wm. Hawley becomes major by promotion from 3d Cavalry; Captains C. Mauck and J. A. Wilcox, promoted majors of the 9th and 8th Cavalry; Captains Wm. O'Connell and P. M. Boehm, retired; 1st Lieutenants D. A. Irwin and J. M. Walton, retired; 1st Lieutenants H. W. Lawton, H. H. Crews, C. M. Callahan, and Henry Sweeney, promoted captains; 1st Lieut. Lewis Warrington, died; 2d Lieutenants C. A. P. Hatfield, J. W. Martin, Matthew Leeper, Jr., J. H. Dorst, H. E. Bellas, and S. A. Mason, promoted 1st lieutenants; Cadets Fred. Wheeler, J. B. Richards, Jr., and A. L. Smith, appointed 2d lieutenants June 26, 1878.

5th Cavalry.—Captain E. V. Sumner, 1st Cavalry, becomes major, vice Geo. A. Gordon, deceased; Captain S. S. Sumner, promoted major 8th Cavalry; Captain C. P. Rodgers, died; 1st Lieutenants E. W. Ward and Wm. J. Volkmar, promoted captains; 1st Lieut. Bernard Kelly, Jr., resigned; 2d Lieutenants C. D. Parkhurst and C. H. Waite, promoted 1st lieutenants; John T. Barnett, appointed 2d lieutenant June 14, 1878.

6th Cavalry.—Lieut.-Col. Thos. H. Neill becomes colonel 8th Cavalry, and Major Wm. R. Price, 5th Cavalry, becomes lieutenant-colonel; Captain Joe. Kerin, retired; W. L. Foulk, reappointed, comes in to rank next after Captain Rafferty; 1st Lieut. A. Henely, died; 2d Lieut. Robert Hanna, promoted; 2d Lieut. John A. Rucker, died; A. S. Bailey and J. M. Glass, appointed 2d lieutenants June 14 and June 25, 1878.

7th Cavalry.—1st Lieutenants Wm. T. Craycroft and Charles Braden, retired; 1st Lieut. E. F. Eckerson, dismissed; 2d Lieutenants J. C. Gresham, H. L. Scott, and L. S. McCormick, promoted to 1st lieutenants June 23, 1878; B. D. Spilman, C. M. Carrow, and J. F. Bell, appointed 2d lieutenants June 23, 1878.

8th Cavalry.—Lt.-Col. T. H. Neill becomes colonel, vice Gregg, retired; Majors Alexander and Price, promoted out of the regiment; J. A. Wilcox and S. S. Sumner come in as majors; 1st Lieutenants J. H. Mahken and J. D. Stevenson become captains by the going out of Captains Wm. McCleave and John Lafferty; the latter retired; 2d Lieutenants S. W. Fountain and F. E. Phelps, promoted 1st lieutenants; 2d Lieut. A. H. Rogers, retired; W. J. Elliott, appointed 2d lieutenant June 23, 1878.

9th Cavalry.—Captain C. Mauck becomes major, vice Wade, promoted to 10th Cavalry; Captains Oscar Hagen and Herman Schreiner, retired; 1st Lieutenants L. H. Rucker and Byron Dawson, promoted captains; 1st Lieutenants F. P. Gross and Geo. W. Budd, retired; 2d Lieutenants D. J. Gibson, T. C. Davenport, and M. F. Goodwin, promoted 1st lieutenants; 2d Lieutenants H. T. Hammond and Benjamin I. Butler, resigned; Matthias W. Day and J. H. French, appointed 2d lieutenants.

10th Cavalry.—Major J. F. Wade becomes lieutenant-colonel, vice Davidson, promoted to 2d Cavalry; Anson Mills becomes major, vice J. W. Forsyth, promoted; Captain E. Guion, died; G. A. Ames reinstated as captain, to take place just below Capt. Carpenter; 1st Lieut. Thos. J. Spencer, retired; Additional 2d Lieut. E. P. Turner, retired; Additional 2d Lieut. M. W. Day, promoted a 2d lieutenant 9th Cavalry.

1st Artillery.—J. A. Darling, reappointed captain, vice Langdon, promoted major 3d Artillery; 1st Lieut. E. H. Totter, died; 1st Lieut. E. D. Wheeler, retired; 2d Lieutenants Arthur Murray, H. M. Andrews, promoted 1st lieutenants; 2d Lieut. A. S. Bacon, resigned; Fred. Marsh, D. Price, Jr., and E. McNeill become 2d lieutenants.

2d Artillery.—Captain L. L. Langdon becomes major, vice Beckwith, retired; 1st Lieut. J. L. Mast, dropped; 2d Lieut. E. M. Cobb, promoted 1st lieutenant; Cadet F. E. Hobbs, promoted 2d lieutenant; Additional 2d Lieut. F. Marsh, promoted to 1st Artillery.

3d Artillery.—Captain R. N. Scott becomes major, vice J. M. Robertson, retired; 1st Lieut. J. M. Lancaster, promoted captain; 2d Lieut. C. A. Postley, promoted 1st lieutenant; 2d Lieut. O. A. H. McCauley, transferred to the 3d Cavalry; 2d Lieut. H. E. Lemly, 3d Cavalry, takes the place of Lieut. McCauley; Additional 2d Lieut. F. P. Blair becomes 2d lieutenant.

No change in 4th or 5th Artillery.
We shall publish the changes in the infantry next week.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1879

THE readers of the JOURNAL who have watched the proceedings in Congress will observe that no particular headway has been made in matters concerning the Army during the last week.

The matter of the promotions in the Army is now in the hands of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. Had it been left in the hands of the Military Committee it is believed that they would have recommended that all of the nominations be confirmed. There is no doubt about the ultimate confirmation of all the nominations for promotion up to and including the rank of captain. But there is a question of law involved in the higher ranks which we sincerely hope will be decided in favor of the officers.

We believe that we are safe in stating that the Senate Military Committee will not agree to the rearrangement of the assistant surgeons. They have before them some powerful arguments against the decision of the Attorney-General, and some of the best of these were written by officers who would be benefited by the rearrangement, but they are so perfectly impressed by the injustice of the proposed arrangement that they do not hesitate to put in a respectful protest against it. How far a refusal of the Committee to agree in the decision of the Attorney-General will go to prevent the consummation of this scheme we cannot tell, but we believe that the Senate as it is now constituted will not report favorably on any nomination for promotion of any assistant surgeon which is made contrary to the rule which has heretofore been followed in such cases.

EXTRA PAY TO MEXICAN VETERANS.

The gentlemen who have been expecting that three months extra pay to Mexican veterans, might as well give up all idea of getting it, for the present at any rate. The Second Comptroller, Second Auditor, and the Fourth Auditor have been in solemn conclave, and they have decided, but not officially announced, that, 1st, no officer of the Regular Army, Navy, or Marine Corps is entitled to any extra pay under the law of Feb. 19, 1879; 2d, that no person who was not entitled to the benefit of the act of July 19, 1848, is now entitled to any benefit of that act, neither are the heirs of such persons entitled to the benefit of that act; and 3d, that if any such persons are entitled to any extra pay they will not get it. Says the gentlemanly Second Auditor, "Why don't these fellows in Congress pass such a law that the terms of it cannot be misconstrued?" That's just what no fellow can find out, you know. If any old gentlemen have purchased Easter bonnets or shoes for their grandchildren on the strength of that three months extra pay, either they or the milliners and shoe makers are badly sold. But while many are called to mourn, one, at least, of the "old Army," has cause to rejoice. The many friends of Mrs. Thomas, widow of the late Major-General Geo. H. Thomas, will be glad to learn that she has succeeded in obtaining her pension, which is dated back to the time of the death of the General in 1870, and they will further be gratified to hear that Mrs. Thomas has received a check for the whole amount and that she has secured the money. Mrs. Thomas is, with her sister, Miss Julia Kellogg, spending a short time in Washington. These ladies have been identified with the Army for many years, but they have been living in great retirement at Troy since the death of the General. It is hoped that they will take up their residence in Washington, where they would be a valuable acquisition to the Army society.

EMBITT.

THE "HAZEN-STANLEY" COURT.

CONCLUSION OF GEN. STANLEY'S DEFENCE.

At Friday (April 18) session of the Court, S. D. Bruce, editor of the *Turf, Field, and Farm*, testified that he was Colonel of the 20th Kentucky Infantry in the war, and commanded the 22d Brigade of the 4th Division of the Army of the Ohio at the battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862; his brigade was in the centre of Gen. Nelson's division; Gen. Hazen's brigade, the 19th, was on his right; Gen. Nelson's division was on the extreme left of Gen. Buell's army; Gen. Hazen's brigade was the first engaged that morning; it gave way and fell back; in pushing ahead with his men witness came upon the 41st Ohio, one of the regiments of Hazen's brigade, which was retreating in disorder; witness did not know what became of the other two regiments of Hazen's brigade; he did not see Hazen during the day; he heard that he had become separated from his brigade, and was not again on the battlefield; this was the common report among the officers of the Army; witness stopped the 41st Ohio, and, with Lieut.-Col. Cooper, re-formed them, and placed them in reserve, where they remained during the remainder of the night; the regiment was about one-quarter of a mile in the rear of the attacking point; it was not demoralized though it was in great confusion; some of its companies were together; they had no difficulty in stopping them; witness thought that he and Lieut.-Col. Cooper got about 300 of the men together; while witness was in command at Bowling Green in October, 1863, Gen. Hazen called on him and said that he had heard that witness had commented severely on his conduct at Shiloh; witness told him that Gen. Nelson had made a false report of that battle, for his (witness) men had sustained the brunt of the battle, and no mention had been made of it, and he considered it an injustice toward his men; Nelson was a sworn enemy of his, and he told Hazen that he expected no justice from him in his report; witness also told Gen. Hazen that he had made out a report of the battle, and had induced the Military Board of Kentucky to accept it as the official report, and that he had heard that he (Hazen) was on board a steam-bird during the engagement; Gen. Hazen then told witness that his brigade had been cut to pieces; that he couldn't find it, and that he had remained at the landing during the day; it was only a few months after the fight that this conversation took place.

Cross-examined by Judge-Advocate Swaim: Gen. Hazen's brigade was the first in the fight, and was savagely attacked; it was about 7:30 o'clock on the morning of the 7th that we found the 41st Ohio falling back in disorder; there were two or three very severe engagements with the enemy after that, the last one being about 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

To Gen. McMahon—I don't think that the 41st suffered any casualties after it was re-formed and placed in reserve.

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.

Isaac C. B. Suman, the next witness, is now a farmer in Indiana. He said he went into the war as Captain of Co. H, 9th Indiana Infantry, was promoted subsequently to be lieutenant-colonel, and then colonel of his regiment, and about the close of the war declined a promotion to a brigadier-generalship. "My regiment," said the witness, "was one of the three in Gen. Hazen's brigade; the fight at Shiloh began between 7 and 8 o'clock that morning; my company was sent out as skirmishers, and we drove the enemy's skirmish line back upon their main body; there was a large field at this point, and I ordered my men to lie down behind the rail fence on its edge, and wait for our regiment to come up; then the firing (shaking his head) grew pretty sharp, but the 9th Indiana wasn't drove back a foot; we remained in that position until Gen. Nelson, later on, ordered us away to the left; the adjutant of our regiment came up to me while we were there, and seeing that he had been drinking, I asked him what he had got in his canteen; he handed it to me, supposing I wanted a drink too; and, as I supposed, it contained whiskey; I began to talk to him, at the same time pouring the whiskey on the ground at my side; I said we're just now seeing the nose of the dog; the dog is over yonder, pointing in the direction of the enemy (laughter); well, I had one hand on his shoulder, and just then a solid shot came along, and passed clean through his body, making a hole big enough to put your two fists through; Col. Moody came up just then and began to cry like a child; I told him that this was no time to cry; he told me to act as major, and called me aside; I saw that he was pretty full of whiskey, too (laughter); just then a grapeshot knocked my horse down, and I got back in the brush, and lost sight of the colonel; I told the lieutenant-colonel that I would hunt up the colonel, and see if he was hurt; I rode back three quarters of a mile to a hospital that was established there; three men were coming up from the landing when I got there, and I asked them if they had seen anything of Col. Moody; one of them said that he had seen Gen. Hazen going down in the direction of the landing; when I got back to my regiment it was in the same position in which I had left it, and was not demoralized either; Gen. Nelson came up, and, finding us there, said to me that he wanted to recall his words about our boys; they were better men than he thought they were, and he hadn't calculated that a lot of thieves could fight so well (laughter); he also said he would give us a new set of colors for our bravery, and would make honorable mention of us; Gen. Nelson had always been antagonistic to our regiment on account of the way we had in foraging (prolonged laughter); Gen. Nelson did not inquire of me whether I had seen Gen. Hazen; I had not seen Gen. Hazen since we went into skirmish line; I only learned from the man at the hospital where he was during the day."

Gen. McMahon offered in evidence a lithograph picture of a charge made by Gen. Hazen's brigade at Shiloh. The picture was furnished the public with

one of Harpers' publications, and is a remarkable creation. In the foreground are Gens. Buell and Nelson on horseback the former with arm uplifted, in the attitude of lecturer, the latter listening intently. Their horses are exchanging the salutations usual in a clover-field, and there is a peaceful, holiday look about the group, of which these two officers are the principals, that is in marked contrast to the scene of carnage in the background. Across the whole picture is stretched a solid line of soldiers on the double-quick. One or two men in this line are doubled up with bullets in their stomach, and are about to fall. Behind the line is Col. Cotton with a woe-begone face, crawling from under his dead horse. A Government mule and half a dozen soldiers are on their backs. Leading the line is Gen. Hazen, with broad-brimmed hat, waxed mustache and flying cape. Col. Blake, with fiercely-drawn sword, is at his side. Almost above the two officers is a bursting shell, which, from its appearance and the damage it has wrought on the picture, must have been of tremendous size. Away off to the right, where the line is lost in the distance, is Lieut.-Col. Mygatt, of the 41st Ohio, mounted on a charger. If the picture is to be relied upon, the colonel and his horse must have towered at least ten feet above the tallest man in the line. The faces of Col. Mygatt, Col. Blake, Gen. Hazen, Gen. Buell, Gen. Nelson and Col. Cotton are all turned conveniently toward the observer.

The picture in its entirety was the subject of much merriment when the witness began to point out its defects. He explained that the charge which it was intended to illustrate occurred in the afternoon, and was intended to develop the movements of the enemy; Gen. Hazen did not lead it; Gen. Buell was not in the vicinity, and the only casualty that came to his notice in connection with it was the killing of a dog belonging to the regiment. (Laughter.) Witness gave the history of the picture and a conversation with General Hazen about it. He said: It was at Gen. Craft's headquarters at Murfreesboro, the day after Col. Moody was mustered out for drunkenness at Shiloh; General Hazen began to defend Col. Blake for bearing down so heavily on Col. Moody in his trial; I told General Hazen that if he had been where he ought to have been, at Shiloh, that picture would never have been made, for it represents him as being in front of his men; Col. Moody was a friend of mine, but (with grave deliberation) he was a little too nervous for war (laughter); the picture was made by a man named Mosler, who hung around Gen. Hazen's headquarters a good deal, and was intimate with Col. Blake; I was hostile to the picture from the first, for it was a fraud, and didn't correctly represent matters.

To Judge-Advocate Swaim—I heard Col. Blake say that the picture was intended to be drawn so as to please Gen. Hazen, and that Gen. Hazen was to be represented in advance.

Witness admitted that he was brought before a Court-martial in 1863 on charges preferred by one of his own captains and by Gen. Hazen, but he added proudly that he had been honorably acquitted. The court refused to allow the Judge-Advocate to draw from him the nature of the charges. In regard to Gen. Hazen's conduct at Shiloh, he said that it was discussed in the Army, and that it was a common rumor that he was absent while the battle was in progress.

Gen. McMahon—What is your opinion as to Gen. Hazen's conduct?

Witness—He was a little too nervous for war—I heard several officers ask where Hazen was that day; if he had been on his horse in his proper position I should have seen him.

Capt. J. W. Steele testified that he was Captain of Co. E, of the 41st Ohio, at Shiloh, and corroborated the testimony of Col. Bruce in regard to the falling back of that regiment early on that morning; he saw Gen. Hazen just prior to the beginning of the fight, but not again until the evening; it was thought that he was killed at one time, and some search was made for his body; one company of the regiment was at the landing guarding the baggage, and through the officer in command the report became current that Gen. Hazen was at the landing during the fight. Witness also corroborated the testimony of General Wood in reference to the conversation on the Centennial Grounds, in which Gen. Stanley referred to Gen. Hazen as a coward and a liar.

Gen. McMahon submitted in evidence the following letter of President Hayes:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, Aug. 1, 1877.

"I have examined the charges preferred by Colonel D. S. Stanley against Colonel William B. Hazen, 6th Infantry, and have heard the statement of Colonel Hazen in person. I have decided that the interests of the public will not be subserved by a prosecution of these charges before a General Court-martial, and a court will accordingly not be assembled in this case. R. B. HAYES."

Monday's session opened with a lively debate between Gen. McMahon and Judge Advocate Swaim, upon a proposition of the latter to propose to Gen. Howard certain interrogatories designed to prove the bravery of Gen. Hazen, and to show the estimation in which he is held.

"It is not the proper place or time," said Gen. McMahon, "to introduce such testimony. It is assumed that as soon as the Court concludes the trial of Gen. Stanley it will take up that of Gen. Hazen. Gen. Hazen has not even been brought into the case as a witness, and yet he proposes to come in over the back of Gen. Stanley and rehabilitate his character, thus diverting the mind of the Court from the real question at issue—Did General Stanley believe in good faith that the charges which he made against General Hazen were true? It was necessary for Gen. Stanley, in proving his case, to reflect to a certain

extent upon the character of Gen. Hazen. He has not, however," said counsel, "offered one word in evidence that does not tend to exculpate himself. [Reading from a legal authority.] 'Where the prosecutor appears as a witness, then he has a right to appear and substantiate his veracity and prove his good character.' Inasmuch as Gen. Hazen has not appeared in this character, this attempt to bring in such testimony is unjust and illogical. No new and unexpected matter has been introduced, so the prosecution cannot claim the right to introduce it on that ground. If Gen. Hazen chooses to sleep on his rights for 15 years, then I assert he cannot come in at this stage of the proceedings and attempt to vindicate himself. Unless the Judge Advocate is limited to a logical and legal method of conducting this case, it will never come to an end. We don't propose to show the truth of these charges which Gen. Stanley makes against Gen. Hazen, although we would not shrink from the task, but we are showing that these charges were current when uttered by General Stanley."

Judge Advocate Swaim read in reply a long opinion, in which he referred to many authorities, and took the ground that there were three distinct libels on General Hazen's character, which originated with or were published at the suggestion, request or permission of Gen. Stanley. Even if he was not their author, he sanctioned them by allowing his name to be used in connection with them. It was apparent, by the form of the trial, that Gen. Hazen was being tried as well as Gen. Stanley. It was now proposed by the prosecution to rebut this testimony which had been accumulating against Gen. Hazen, and to show that if Gen. Stanley had taken pains to inform himself he would have found that there were no grounds for his suspicions as to Gen. Hazen's conduct. The prosecution proposed also to show that Gen. Stanley had not acted in good faith and without malice in making his charges.

The Court was closed, and, upon being reopened, its decision was announced that the interrogatories to Gen. Howard could not be propounded.

The first witness examined Monday was General Walter C. Whitaker, a lawyer and farmer of Jefferson County, Ky., who fought in the Mexican war as second lieutenant of the 30th Ky. Vols., and also served in the rebellion.

Gen. Whitaker testified that he was Colonel of the Sixth Kentucky Infantry, and was attached to Gen. Hazen's brigade at the battle of Shiloh. The first gun on the morning of April 7, 1862, was fired on the skirmish line by the Ninth Indiana, about 5:15 o'clock; witness got the order to advance, and was accompanied some distance forward—how far he did not know—by Gen. Hazen; the Sixth Kentucky pushed forward, and beat the enemy back. Then there was a lull, and another fight between 11 and 12 o'clock. At 12 o'clock Gen. Nelson ordered another advance by the witness. Gen. Hazen was not with the Sixth Kentucky or the Ninth Indiana in the advance. Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon Gen. Nelson asked witness where Gen. Hazen was. Witness replied, "I'm afraid he is killed." General Nelson said, "I'll give \$50 to any man who finds his body." Witness then detailed a lieutenant and some men to institute a search for Gen. Hazen's body. Meeting him the following morning, Gen. Hazen said that he had been back at the river during the previous day's fight.

Q. Was his conduct discussed by men in your regiment? A. You can't keep soldiers from talking; they did discuss it; it was said for a fact by a number that he was absent during the fight; I heard some officers outside of my regiment talk about it.

Benson J. Lossing, the historian, prefaced his testimony by describing the methods employed by him in collecting the material for his history of the civil war, among others, correspondence with officers who had played a conspicuous part therein. He admitted having received from Gen. Hazen a letter of date July 13, 1866, containing a brief sketch of his life. The information embodied in a postscript was what Gen. Stanley was after, and this the witness read in its entirety. It related to the fight at Mission Ridge, and of that engagement Gen. Hazen said that nothing could be further from the truth than the dispatches which Gen. Thomas sent to the Government regarding it. His own brigade, he added, was on the right of Gen. Wood's division, with its left resting on Orchard Knob. At the sixth report of the signal gun it moved forward toward the ridge and found a temporary shelter. No orders had been received by the men to advance upward to the crest, and he arose and shouted out the order, repeating it a dozen times. Gen. Willich, another brigade commander, also gave the same order to his men, and onward and upward the troops fought their way and reached the crest. With regard to Gen. Sheridan's claim to having first gained the crest, Gen. Hazen says it is not true, for Sheridan was not more than half way up when his left was completely checked. There were 40 pieces captured, of which Gen. Hazen writes that he holds the receipt for 18. In closing this postscript he says: "I desire to impress on your mind that the country has not to thank the officers but the men for that movement. I do distinctly claim to have given the first order to go beyond the works, but not until the men had begun to advance. What I have said I can prove by a thousand living witnesses."

In relation to the battle at Stone River, Mr. Lossing said he had received no letter from Gen. Hazen bearing upon it.

TESTIMONY OF EX-SECRETARY BELKNAP AND OTHERS.

Ex-Secretary of War Belknap testified that in the summer of 1875 he received from Gen. Hazen, then at Fort Buford, a letter, in which he pronounced as incorrect an article in the New York *Herald* condemning the Laytons for their way of conducting the post-tradership business in Dakota; while on a visit to that section that same summer, the witness was taken aside by Gen. Hazen, who said he was afraid that some persons had misrepresented him to witness, and asked to be allowed to write a letter explaining matters. Witness granted him full permission, and some time afterward received the letter regarding post-traderships. This letter has been frequently referred to during this trial, and it forms the groundwork of one of Gen. Stanley's charges against Gen. Hazen. It contains the words: "I have tried before to get the matter [of post-traders] before you, but it meets its usual barrier, in the office of the Commissary-General." Ex-Secretary Belknap said he knew nothing of any such "barrier," and that he was not aware of the existence of any opposition to the law of 1866, either in official or private circles. He also testified that application for official favors had been made by General Hazen, and in his behalf in a number of instances. He was asked by Gen. Hazen to appoint him a member of the Board of Military Visitors to the Academy, but declined.

Continuing his testimony on Tuesday, General Belknap said, in reply to the question whether he recalled any other official favors which had been asked by Gen. Hazen or in his behalf, that while Secretary of War he received information that it would be agreeable to Gen. Hazen if he were recommended to the General of the Army for appointment on the board for the revision of Army Regulations in the place of Gen. John H. King; witness telegraphed to Gen. Whipple to refer the matter to Gen. Sherman, who, he believed, preferred another officer. A reply was received, with an endorsement by Gen. Sherman, to the effect that Gen. Charles R. Woods was entitled to the appointment, for Gen. Hazen had already had more favors than were necessary. Belknap notified Gen. Sherman to select the man, and Gen. Woods was chosen. With regard to General Hazen's application to be appointed a member of the Board of Military Visitors, the witness said it was made in a letter to him from Gen. Hazen. He mentioned the General's name once to the President for promotion to a Brigadier-Generalship. He considered the President's reply a privileged communication, and the request to repeat it was withdrawn by the counsel for the accused. Gen. Crooke, the witness added, received the appointment. He could recollect only one other favor asked by Gen. Hazen, and that was a request for letters of introduction when he went abroad. There was one thing which he had done which he supposed would be agreeable to Gen. Hazen, and that was a modification of his leave of absence to enable him to go to Cuba; he had never done anything which was unjust or oppressive to Gen. Hazen, although the statements had been made over and over again in the newspapers that he had banished him to Fort Buford, and Gen. Hazen, in his letter to Heister Clymer, had intimated that the hand of power had been laid heavily upon him.

Witness was shown by Gen. Stanley a copy of the letter published in the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*, which he wrote to Gen. Hazen while the latter was in Vienna. He inclosed it in a letter to me, instructing me to keep it out of the papers, however. I showed it to certain parties, but at all times and on all occasions I followed Gen. Stanley's instructions. I returned the original copy to Gen. Stanley. I did not publish it, and I don't know how it got into the *Pioneer-Press*. The letter as published was not an exact copy of General Stanley's—several words being changed from the original; its substance was the same, however.

I naturally had some interest in Gen. Stanley's letter, for it referred to Gen. Hazen's testimony on my trial. In that testimony Gen. Hazen stated one thing, while in his letters to me he stated another. I was naturally indignant at Gen. Hazen's conduct on that occasion, for I had always tried to treat him well.

Q. Do you remember an interview at the Arlington Hotel, in Washington, in 1872, between yourself, Colonel Keeler and Frederick Myer, in which Myer remarked that Hazen had been heard from, and you replied, "I will give him —," or words to that effect? A. I have no recollection of any such interview. I don't recall the Keeler referred to, and I am very sure that I never used any such language while I was Secretary of War.

Witness continued: I showed Gen. Stanley's letter to Gen. Crane, Assistant Surgeon-General, and to Col. Lyford, of the Ordnance Department; I sent a copy of it to Crane, and told him that I desired it to be kept out of the papers, and to return it to me, which he did. I had no understanding with him that it should be published. There was no conference between General Stanley and myself about the latter's charges against Gen. Hazen. I told General Stanley that I had thought of making charges against that officer.

General John Coburn, of Indianapolis, Ind., who was Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs when Gen. Hazen testified before it, identified the following letter as having been written by him, and in his testimony corroborated its statements:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 13, 1876.

Hon. Matt. Carpenter.

DEAR SIR: My attention has been called to the letter of Gen. Hazen to the Secretary of War, of date of Sept. 1, 1875, in which he says to the Secretary that I promised not to publish his testimony taken before the Military Committee of the House in 1873.

This is a most remarkable statement. He was summoned from Cincinnati for that very purpose. He was examined by and in the presence of the committee for that purpose, and he perfectly understood that it was to be published, and he knew that the testimony of other officers was being published. He knew very well that he was not subpoenaed for his testimony as to the French and German staffs, for he could answer, and did answer, this matter, at his leisure at home, and in writing. But the only object in sending for him was the testimony as to post-traders. Gen. Garfield knew that very well, so far as the post-tradership business was concerned. He knew nothing of the staff testimony and how I took that.

Hazen, in his letter from Mexico of March 16, 1876, printed, as I saw, in the Cincinnati *Commercial* of March 30, 1876, hinted very strongly that he had disclosed all these frauds of the Secretary in 1873, and that it was covered up in our committee. What a terrific commentary on that is his letter to the Secretary of September, 1875, in which he says that he r. monstrated with me against publishing his testimony; that I promised not to do it, and then, in spite of his exertions, published it! I made no such promise, could not have done so, and could not have complied if I had, for the whole of it was now in possession of the committee, Democrats as well as Republicans. Gen. Slocum cross-examined Hazen in committee.

I call your attention to this matter, inasmuch as Hazen reflects on myself for violating a promise made to him in publishing his testimony. Yours, etc.,

JOHN COBURN.

Col. Marquis de Lafayette Simpson, who has been connected with the Commissary Department since 1855, testified at length to the operations of the post-tradership law of 1866, and said that he was not aware of any opposition to it in the Commissary Department. He thought it was a good thing for the Army.

Mr. Coburn, being recalled on Wednesday, repeated his testimony of the previous day, to the effect that General Hazen manifested no reluctance at giving his testimony before the House Military Committee. On the contrary, the witness understood that Gen. Hazen testified at his own desire. On his cross examination, the witness testified that he received from General Garfield a letter written by General Hazen about the post-tradership matter, and also that he had no understanding, either with Gen. Garfield or Gen. Hazen, to the effect that the latter's testimony was not to be published. The question of the Judge Advocate, whether Gen. Hazen might not have inferred from the conversation with the witness at that time that his testimony was to be kept secret, was, after consultation, ruled out by the court. To counsel for General Stanley, the witness said that this letter of Gen. Hazen to General Garfield contained another referring to suitor's abuses at Fort Sill, and the committee thought it would be a good idea to expose the abuses.

Col. Thomas J. Bush, who was aide-de-camp to Gen. Buell at the battle of Shiloh, testified in regard to the events of that 7th of April, 1862, as follows: My first recollection of seeing General Hazen was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning; about noon I was directed by General Buell to carry a message to General Grant, who was at Pittsburg Landing. On my return from the landing I was hailed by somebody, and looking to my left saw Dr. Murray and General Hazen. Dr. Murray asked me where General Buell was. I told him at the front, and volunteered to show him. We rode back together, leaving General Hazen. I don't know which direction General Hazen took. This was about noon, and the place was about a quarter of a mile from the landing. The firing was then going on and the battle was in progress; there was very fierce firing all day along up to between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Cross-examined: I was with Gen. Grant not more than three or four minutes, and after riding to the bank of the river, not more than 300 yards away, to see if Gen. Wood's division was in sight, I started on my return to the front; I took the main road in going to Gen. Grant, but came back across the country, guided by the sound of the firing; the line of battle was about two miles from the landing; I was ordered during the day to direct Col. Whitaker to move his regiment, the 6th Kentucky, forward; he did so, taking the direction where heavy firing was going on; his regiment belonged to Gen. Hazen's brigade.

To Gen. McMahon—I mentioned to Gen. Fry in a general way at that time the circumstance of seeing Gen. Hazen; I did not see Gen. Hazen when I went to give the order to Whitaker.

Major Thomas J. Haines, C. S., U. S. Army, corroborated the testimony of a number of other witnesses, to the effect that he knew of no barrier in the office of the Commissary-General to prevent letters reaching the Secretary of War, and also that he knew of no opposition to the law of 1866. He testified that he heard a portion of Gen. Hazen's testimony before the Senate in the impeachment of the Secretary of War, and that it created an unfavorable impression on his mind; it was the subject of discussion among Army officers at the time, and the tone of that discussion was also unfavorable to Gen. Hazen. The witness was cross examined by the Judge Advocate at considerable length upon what he meant by an unfavorable impression. The witness was positive, however, as to the impression which was left upon his mind, and to Gen. McMahon he said that he had had no occasion since that time to change

that impression; he thought then that Gen. Hazen had involved himself in his testimony.

This," said Gen. McMahon, "closes the case of the defence. There is one other witness whom I expected to-day. If he isn't here Friday we'll get along without him."

Judge-Advocate Swaim, as a preliminary step to the rebuttal, called Gen. Garfield for the purpose of securing an identification of correspondence between him and Gen. Hazen. The General identified as copies of the originals a large batch of letters which were submitted for his inspection. The defence reserved the right to object to their admission on Friday, and the Court adjourned until 11 o'clock Friday.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

THE Senate has continued the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill during the week to the exclusion of other business. No result has been reached up to the hour we go to press. Able speeches on the bill have been made by Senators Bayard, David, Davis, Conkling, Logan, Beck, Lewis, Dawes, and others.

The following bills, etc., were introduced in the Senate and referred to the appropriate committees:

Military Committee.—S. 423, providing that the President of the United States may, whenever, in his judgment, the exigencies of the frontier service require it, cause not to exceed 2,500 enlisted men to be added to the Army, to serve during such exigency, not longer than one year: *Provided*, That the maximum strength of the Army shall not at any time exceed 37,500 men; S. 423, to provide for the disposition of portion of Fort Hays military reservation.

Naval Committee.—Petition of T. H. Dunham, Boston, Mass., that cotton tarred cordage be used by the Secretary of the Navy in the naval service; S. 435, to amend sections 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1624, Revised Statutes, relating to the Navy, as follows:

Sec. 1417. The number of persons who may at one time be enlisted into the Navy of the United States, including seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, mechanics, firemen, and coal-heavers, and including 750 apprentices and boys, hereby authorized to be enlisted annually, shall not exceed 3,350: *Provided*, That in the appointment of warrant officers in the naval service of the United States, preference shall be given to men who have been honorably discharged upon the expiration of an enlistment as an apprentice or boy, to serve during minority, and re-enlisted within three months after such discharge to serve during the term of three or more years: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be held to abrogate the provisions of section 1407 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Sec. 1418. Boys between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years may be enlisted to serve in the Navy until they shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years; other persons may be enlisted to serve for a period not exceeding five years, unless sooner discharged by direction of the President.

Sec. 1419. Minors between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years shall not be enlisted for the naval service without the consent of their parents or guardians.

Sec. 1420. No minor under the age of fourteen years, no insane or intoxicated person, and no deserter from the naval or military service of the United States, shall be enlisted in the naval service.

Sec. 1624. Article 19. Any officer who knowingly enlists into the naval service any deserter from the naval or military service of the United States, or any insane or intoxicated person, or any minor between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years without the consent of his parents or guardian, or any minor under the age of fourteen years, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

The following bills, etc., were introduced in the House, April 21, and referred to the appropriate committees:

Military Committee.—Memorial of Legislature of Arizona in favor of completing a roadway across Mogollon Mountains; letter from Secretary of War transmitting petition for passage of acts to establish measures for benefit of soldiers at frontier posts; memorial of Montana Legislature praying for establishment of a military post in south eastern portion of Montana; letter from Secretary of War relative to construction of roadway from Vicksburg to the National Cemetery there; petitions of Thomas L. Young, of Ohio, for retirement of Brevet Major-General W. H. French, colonel 4th U. S. Artillery, with rank and pay of a brigadier-general; joint resolution to require the assembly of a court of inquiry in the case of Thomas Worthington; bills for the relief of Frank Page, formerly lieutenant, U. S. Army; of Lieut. Merritt Barber, 16th Infantry; H. R. 1, amending section 3489 Revised Statutes, extending time for presenting claims for horses lost in United States military service, to June 30, 1880; H. R. 119, placing name of Jeremiah Phelan (at present hospital steward, U. S. A., on duty at Fort Hamilton) on retired list of Army; H. R. 164, to consummate the resolution of continental Congress of October 4, 1777, and erect a monument to the memory of Brig.-Gen. Herkimer as therein directed; H. R. 171, to equalize length of service and longevity pay among officers of U. S. Army; H. R. 193, to authorize the President to restore Bernard Kelly, Jr., to his former rank in the Army; H. R. 199, for relief of Henry C. Parry, M. D., late assistant surgeon U. S. Army; H. R. 233, authorizing lease of certain lands at Fort Mifflin, Pa.; H. R. 247, 248, 249, 301, and 311, for relief of Edward H. Leib, late captain 3th U. S. Cavalry; Mark Walker, late 1st lieutenant; J. B. W. Neill, captain; W. C. Spencer, late captain, and J. Scott Payne, late an officer, U. S. Army; H. R. 461, authorizing Secretary of War to purchase site of, and attach to Vicksburg National Cemetery, the Grant-Pemberton monument at Vicksburg; H. R. 462, granting right of way to Warren county, Miss., and to Memphis and Vicksburg R. R. Co. through United States military tract near Vicksburg; H. R. 718, authorizing the President to appoint John Dolan a 3d lieutenant in U. S. Army; H. R. 773, for relief of discharged United States soldiers whose final discharge papers have been lost or destroyed; H. R. 765, 773, and 784, to equalize bounties; H. R. 804, to amend section 1238 Revised Statutes, relating to pay of officers of Army and Navy who have been dismissed and afterwards restored to service; H. R. 843, for relief of heirs of Colonel Stephen H. Long, late U. S. Topographical Engineer; H. R. 901, for relief of F. T. Turnley, late captain and A. Q. M. U. S. Army; H. R. 909, to provide for payment of claims for horses used in service of the United States; H. R. 910 and 911, for relief of Majors Nicholas Vedder, paymaster, and Thomas Belger, quartermaster, U. S. Army; H. R. 937, authorizing the President to appoint James Shields, of Missouri, a brigadier-general in U. S. Army; H. R. 1107, to provide for tests of certain rifled guns in possession of War Department; H. R. 1108, to secure the most efficient arms for Regular Army and militia; H. R. 1170, for relief of Lieut. J. A. Payne, 19th U. S. Infantry; H. R. 1183, for reappointment of G. W. Smith, 2d lieutenant, 9th Cavalry, late captain 18th Infantry, to be captain 18th Infantry, with relative rank and grade for August 5, 1861; H. R. 1195, to extend time for filing claims for horses and equipments lost by officers and enlisted men in the United States service; H. R. 1271, for construction of military telegraph line between Pomeroy and Fort Colville, Washington Territory, and connecting line to Camp Coeur D'Alene; H. R. 1270, for establishment of military post in vicinity of Yakima Valley, Washington Territory; H. R. 1307, for relief of sufferers by loss of Government steamer *J. Don Cameron*.

Committee on Naval Affairs.—Petition of H. W. Borkley, late assistant surgeon, U. S. Navy, to be reinstated in his former position; H. R. 64, to authorize assignment of a rear-admiral on retired list to duty as governor of Naval Asylum at Philadelphia; H. R. 65, relating to appointment of professors of mathematics in the Navy; H. R. 69, to promote efficiency of chaplains of U. S. Navy; H. R. 71, to increase pensions of certain soldiers

and sailors perfectly helpless from injuries received or disease contracted in service; H. R. 73, making appropriation for completion of the double turreted monitors *Parisian*, *Amphitrite*, *Terror* and *Monadnock*; H. R. 91, to authorize settlement of accounts of Acting Assistant Paymaster Edward K. Winship, U. S. N.; H. R. 114, to provide for experiments with cellular armor for ironclad ships; H. R. 115, to reinstate Albert J. Kenney as mate in U. S. Navy; H. R. 135, to regulate and define rank of staff of marine corps; H. R. 136, regulating rank and pay of fleet and marine officers in United States Navy; H. R. 244, to promote efficiency of corps of naval constructors in U. S. Navy; H. R. 273, to restore Assistant Paymaster N. H. Siavey to the active from the retired list of Navy; H. R. 285, to amend sections 1,417 to 1,430 and 1,634 Revised Statutes relating to Navy; H. R. 337, to provide for construction of fresh water basin for ironclad vessels in vicinity of Norfolk Navy Yard; H. R. 491, authorizing the President to appoint Dr. William Martin a surgeon in regular Navy of United States; H. R. 913, to authorize President to appoint Dr. Edward Evers a surgeon in U. S. Navy.

Committee on Appropriations.—Letters from the Secretary of War in regard to machine for testing iron, steel, etc.; relative to surveys west of 100th meridian; recommendation that \$40,000 be appropriated for making surveys and construction of maps; as to the necessity for extending the sea wall at Fort Schuyler; transmitting letter from Capt. James B. Rade of April 18, 1879, in reference to progress of the Mississippi Jetty works.

Committee on Commerce.—Letter from Secretary of War transmitting estimate for completing sea wall around Governor's Island.

Committee on Patents.—Petition of W. W. Hubbell for pay for use hereafter by Government of the vibrating and secured breech-block invention of fire-arms and the enclosed centrepripped cartridges.

Committee on Foreign Affairs.—H. R. 7, authorizing Lieut. Francis V. Greene, Engineer Corps U. S. A., to accept certain decorations conferred upon him by Emperor of Russia.

Committee on Indian Affairs.—H. R. 349, authorizing President to prescribe police regulations for government of Indian reservations, etc.; H. R. 357, authorizing Secretary of Interior to negotiate with Warm Spring, Umatilla, Chippewa, Ute, and other tribes of Indians for extinguishing of title to lands now occupied by them; H. R. 358, authorizing Secretary of Interior to allot land in severalty to the Indians residing on reservations and to issue patents therefor.

Committee on Militia.—H. R. 985, to reorganize and discipline the militia of United States.

Committee on Public Lands.—H. R. 1288, abolishing military reservations of Fort Abercrombie, Seward, and Ransom, Dakota, and made subject to homestead and pre-emption entry. Bills were also introduced in the House donating condemned cannon to Soldiers' Memorial Association of Chelsea, Vt.; to town of Brimfield, Mass., for monumental purposes; to Grand Army Post 3, of Taunton, Mass.; to town of Paxton; to East Bloomfield, New York; to place a piece of ordnance in custody of Brooklyn Veteran Union, of Brooklyn, Iowa; to city of Topeka, Kansas.

SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

One of the favorite summer resorts of officers and their families is the Arlington Hotel at Coburg, Canada. It is owned and under the direct management of Wm. P. Chambliss, formerly Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel of the 4th Cavalry. He was a gallant soldier, and is most favorably remembered in the Service. Coburg is pleasantly situated on the shore of Lake Ontario, opposite Rochester, N. Y., and has a delightful climate, while the hotel is everything that could be desired. Its prices are reasonable, and the various expenses attending excursions in the vicinity are also reasonable. Among the summer visitors to Coburg, whose names we recall, are Gen. Geo. B. McClellan and family, Gen. Innis N. Palmer, Col. Beaumont, and Prof. Michie, of the Military Academy; by no means all. The advertisement which appears elsewhere gives full particulars of the Arlington, and we are assured by persons less interested than its proprietor that the house is all he represents it to be.

MR. GLIDDEN W. JOY, of Boston, has, the *Transcript* reports, presented the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company with the sword of Colonel Wm. B. Adams, who commanded the corps in 1831. Colonel Adams was a native of New York State, and graduated from West Point March 12, to be lieutenant in the 12th Infantry, United States Army, and promoted to be captain in May, 1813. He retired from the Army in 1818. He became a resident of Marblehead, and was several years collector at that port. He died in 1847. The sword was used by him while an officer in the Regular Army.

The flags on all the public buildings in Washington and New York were displayed at half-mast on April 22 in honor of the memory of Gen. John A. Dix.

The funeral of Alfred W. Craven, the well-known civil engineer, who died in London, England, took place last week at Grace Church in New York, and was attended by representatives of the Century Club, New York Yacht Club, and the American Society of Civil Engineers. Among the pall-bearers were Secretary Evans, John J. Astor, and General Geo. S. Greene.

GENERAL CROUZAT, a prominent French officer who died recently, served in China and was present at the looting of the Summer Palace. There was a tree of gold in one of the drawing rooms, which naturally the soldiers were not long in stripping of its leaves, but the General's share of the pillage, which he kept till his death, was—a bunch of violets which one of the ladies of the Imperial household had dropped on the table of her bedroom ere taking to flight.

CAPT. LEWIS E. FAGAN, U. S. M. C., has arrived in the *Belzeland* at Philadelphia, from Europe, where he has been spending some months with his family, enjoying his six months' leave.

The London *United Service Gazette* says: "The many friends, in both countries, of the late Gen. Robert Anderson, of the American Army, whose name was so well known to us some years ago as the commandant of Fort Sumter at the very beginning of the Civil War in America, and who afterwards was at the head of the Army of the Cumberland, will be grieved to hear of the untimely death of his only son, a young man of great promise, who had not quite completed his twentieth year."

The Japanese have resolved to spend \$70,000 in entertaining Gen. Grant and the Italian and German princes who will shortly visit them.

The regular monthly meeting of the Washington Branch, U. S. Naval Institute, was held at the Navy Department at 8 p. m., on Thursday, April 24, when a paper entitled "Environment of the Man of the Sea," was read by Medical Inspector B. F. Gibbs, U. S. N.

FIELD MARSHAL COUNT VON MOLTKE celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of his entrance into the service of his country amid a shower of presents, addresses and congratulatory letters and despatches. Emperor William sent an equestrian statuette, in bronze, of himself; Empress Augusta a letter case of artistic workman-

ship; the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin a bronze statuette of himself; and the authorities of Leipzig a model of the statue of the marshal to be erected in that city. The officers of the general staff also presented a statuette, and the Conservative members of the imperial Parliament united in a complimentary address. Princes and other high and mighty personages, cities, corporations and societies poured in their felicitations, so that the old hero was kept pretty busy reading the flattering messages that kept arriving all day.

MARY PAUL, a granddaughter of the famous privateer, John Paul Jones, lately died in Scotland at the age of seventy-nine. Her ancestor's name was really Jehu Paul; when he entered the privateering business he added the "Jones."

An important case, brought by the Government against Dr. Livingston, ex-Indian agent at the Crow Creek Agency, has resulted in a verdict of acquittal. This action was brought under an indictment charging him with falsifying a voucher and thereby defrauding the Government. Dr. Livingston was removed from his position as Indian agent upon charges preferred by Gen. Hammond and Capt. Dougherty.

THE Philadelphia *Times* has an account of the death, in that city, of Charles H. Sherman, formerly a 1st lieutenant of the U. S. Marine Corps, who died at the Homoeopathic Hospital, on Wednesday, April 16, 1879, from the effects of an overdose of opium, which he had probably taken to overcome the reaction of a debauch. The coroner's jury found a verdict of suicide by taking opium. An examination of the effects of the deceased was made, and everything was found to be methodically arranged. Almost the first documents found were a number of fly-leaves from a family Bible. These were enclosed in a blue covering. They contained, first, a record of the Sugg family, then a number of newspaper clippings, giving an account of the death and burial of Captain A. N. Brevoort, of the United States Marine Corps, many years ago. Then followed other clippings, containing the notice of the marriage, at the residence of the bride's uncle, James K. Hackett (the eminent *Falstaff*), on Broadway, New York, on Oct. 2, 1865, of Charles H. Sherman, 1st Lieutenant of the Marine Corps, to Mary C. R., daughter of Capt. A. N. Brevoort. There were three children by this marriage, all girls, who died in infancy. Mrs. Sherman died at the Pensacola Navy-yard on May 8, 1876, from heart disease. Further memoranda showed Sherman's service in the Navy, from which he resigned Sept. 7, 1877. The commissions of his father-in-law, Capt. Brevoort, signed by Presidents Monroe, Jackson, and Van Buren, for the grades of brevet and full lieutenant and captain, and valuable papers relating to the Brevoort estate in New York were among his effects.

ARRIVALS at the Ebbitt House for the week ending April 22: Commodore Jno. M. B. Clitz, Navy; Paymaster C. D. Mansfield, Navy; Capt. McGowan, Revenue Marine; Lieut. F. M. Barber, Navy; Ensign B. A. Fiske, Navy; Lieut. G. W. De Long and wife, Navy; Lieut. Wm. Little, Navy; C. H. Eldridge, Pay Inspector, Navy; H. S. Craven, Navy; Lieut. O. Elting, 3d Cavalry; Lieut.-Commander Geo. T. Davis, Navy; Lieut. W. A. Simpson, 3d Artillery; Gen. J. G. Barnard, U. S. A.; Major H. L. Abbot, Engineers; Capt. Thos. B. Dewees, wife and daughter, 3d Cavalry; Col. S. N. Mansfield, Engineers; Maj. Godfrey Weitzel, Engineers.

OFFICERS registered at War Department for the week ending April 22: Lieut. D. A. Lyle, Ordnance; Lieut. F. A. Kendall, 25th Infantry; Col. C. Grover, 1st Cavalry; Capt. W. M. Dunn, 2d Artillery; Lieut. E. Swift, Jr., 5th Cavalry; Major Geo. L. Febiger, Paymaster, U. S. A.; Major F. Harwood, Engineers; Capt. L. C. Forsyth, A. Q. M.; Lieut. E. L. Huggins, 3d Artillery.

The following Army and Navy officers were reported in Boston, Mass., during the past week: Col. N. A. Miles, 5th U. S. Infantry, Parker House.

A BILL has been introduced in Congress (H. R. 969), granting a pension to the father of the late Gen. Custer.

BREVET MAJOR-GEN. PENNYPACKER, Colonel 16th Infantry, was recently entertained at Fort Gibson with a play and tableau by the descendants of some of the old and famous Cherokee chiefs.

GEN. FRANCIS MARION'S 147th birthday anniversary was celebrated in Charleston, S. C., last Tuesday by a dinner, at which the traditional basketful of roasted sweet potatoes were eaten.

FRANCIS H. BROWN, M. D., of Boston, the editor appointed to prepare a complete record of the services of the students and graduates of Harvard University in the Army and Navy of the United States during the War of the Rebellion, requests a full record of the war service and of the subsequent life of Harvard men engaged in the war.

The following Army and Navy officers were reported in Philadelphia during the past week: Lieut. C. A. Vernon, 19th U. S. Infantry, Commander T. F. Kane, U. S. N., La Pierre Hotel; Col. Stewart Van Vleet, U. S. A., Lafayette Hotel; Asst. Surgeon G. P. Jaquett, U. S. A., and Capt. T. B. Dewees, 2d Cavalry, Girard House; Col. J. V. D. Reeves, U. S. A., and Lieut. C. A. P. Hatfield, 4th Cavalry, Colonnade Hotel; J. O. Nicholson, U. S. N., Washington Hotel.

The following officers of the Army and Navy were reported in New York City during the past week: Gen. W. T. Sherman, Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, and Col. M. V. Sheridan, A. D. C., 5th Avenue Hotel; Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield, U. S. A., Windsor Hotel; Surg. J. H. Kidder, U. S. N., Everett House; Col. Wager Swayne, U. S. A., Hotel Brunswick; Surg. Albert Hartuff, U. S. A., St. Denis Hotel; Lieut. John M. Hawley, U. S. N., Rear-Admiral C. S. Boggs, U. S. N., and Major J. W. Barlow, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Sturtevant House; Major O. D. Greene, Asst. Adjt.-General, U. S. A., Westminster Hotel; Capt. John S. Fletcher, Jr., 16th Infantry, Park Avenue Hotel; Capt. Garrick Mallory, U. S. A., St. Nicholas Hotel; Col. T. T. S. Laidley, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., and Capt. W. W. Sanders, 6th U. S. Infantry, Albemarle Hotel; Col. Nelson A. Miles, 5th Inf., Brevoort House.

SINCE the death of Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton a story has been afloat that Mr. Stanton committed suicide, being urged to the act by remorse incident to his connection with the execution of certain of the conspirators to the assassination of President Lincoln. This story is effectually set at rest by a recent letter (April 16, 1879) from Surg.-Gen. J. K. Barnes, U. S. Army, to the Hon. Edward McPherson, of Philadelphia. In this letter Gen. Barnes emphatically states that when Secretary Stanton retired from the War Department he was completely broken down in health; that

in November, 1869, the "dyspepsia of cardiac disease" manifested itself, that the disease rapidly increased and culminated in his death, on the 24th of December, 1869. Gen. Barnes says he cannot imagine how any suspicion or report of suicide could have originated except through sheer and intentional malice, as Secretary Stanton did not, during his long sickness, indicate the remotest possibility of such an act, but was calm and composed to the last. This statement of Gen. Barnes, called out as an act of simple duty in response to the allegation of suicide by Stanton, is fully corroborated by affidavits made by W. S. Dupee and David Jones, the former messenger, and the latter, waiter, to the Secretary. The statement should effectually set at rest the stories as to the manner and cause of the death of Secretary Stanton. We have long been aware that these stories were afloat, and had received information from a gentleman (Hon. Jeremiah Black), who was familiar with the circumstances of Mr. Stanton in his last illness, that satisfied us that they were without foundation. According to Judge Black the stories originated in the fact that disease had left Mr. Stanton's body in such a condition that his family were unwilling that it should be seen. This natural reserve surrounded his death with a certain air of mystery, out of which the story of suicide grew. When Surg.-Gen. Barnes was spoken to about the matter he made no reply, for reasons which he now gives, and thus gave further color to the false report in the minds of those who circulated it.

ADMIRAL D. D. PORTER was given a salute of seventeen guns, on Saturday, by the *Santee*, Naval Academy. Rear Admiral John L. Worden arrived at Annapolis, April 30, and the *Santee* saluted him with eleven guns.

MRS. JESSE BENTON FREMONT, who is a fluent speaker of Spanish, spends much time among the schools of Arizona, with her daughter.

PIERRE, LOBILLARD won a bet of \$55,000 against \$1,500 on his horse Parole, and is reported to have taken \$150,000 altogether from the Englishmen. There is no counting what Bennett of the *Herald* has made also on the race.

THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Com'r-in-Chief
RICHARD W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

JOHN W. HOGG, Chief Clerk.
DAVID D. PORTER, Admiral of the Navy.
STEPHAN C. ROWAN, Vice-Admiral of the Navy.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Tallapoosa* left Boston, April 23, for Portsmouth, N. H.

THE *Vandalia*, Commander R. W. Meade, left Norfolk on April 19 for Aspinwall. She will remain at the latter place as long as public interests require, and then return to Key West, touching probably at Kingston, Jamaica. From Key West she will come to Hampton Roads, so as to arrive between the 1st and 15th of June.

S. 397 (referred to last week) provides: "That the Secretary of the Navy be authorized, and he is hereby directed, to cause to issue to Passed Assistant Engineer W. A. H. Allen, U. S. N., and those of his date, commissions whose dates in comparison with those of the officers of his grade who entered late in 1862, shall give to those who entered early in 1863 the same relative position, as to date of present commission that they held on entering the service."

REAR ADMIRAL HOWELL reports from Genoa April 7 the movements of his squadron. The *Trenton*, *Despatch* and *Gettysburg* were at that place, and all well on board. The *Quinnebaug* left Port Mahon, for Malaga, March 18, encountered a gale, hove to about twelve hours, and arrived off Cape de Gatte March 22, and came to anchor in Almsira Bay. On the 25th she arrived in Malaga. All well on board, with the exception of Cadet-Midshipman Hooke, who would be sent to the United States the first opportunity. The *Enterprise* arrived at Toulon March 22, and sailed April 1 for Villefranche, arriving same day. The *Alliance* left Leghorn March 31, and arrived at Naples April 2. The *Wyoming* arrived at Alexandria March 18. She was going from that place to Athens.

THE telegraph has anticipated the written despatches from Captain Brown, commanding the *Alaska*—by the latter the arrival of the vessel at Sitka April 3. Between San Francisco and the Strait of San Juan de Fuca she experienced a continuous southeast gale with constant rain. She arrived at Esquimalt, B. C., March 27, remained twenty-four hours, procured a pilot, and sailed via the inland sounds, straits and passages for Sitka. She touched at Departure Bay for coal, and passed out of the sounds through Brown Passage and Dixon Entrance. The Indians have exhibited no signs of hostility toward the whites. The *Alaska* came down to Victoria, as reported by telegram last week, and was ordered back to Sitka to remain until the arrival of the *Jamestown* now fitting out at Mare Island. There is no anticipation of trouble, but as a precautionary measure it is deemed advisable to have a vessel of war at Sitka for the present.

JUDGE LOWELL, in the United States Circuit Court, Boston, issued a writ of habeas corpus directed to Captain S. L. Breese, commander of the United States receiving ship *Wabash*, for the delivery of the body of Alvin R. Reed, now a prisoner on board that vessel. Reed was a purser's clerk attached to the South Atlantic squadron, and for dereliction in his duties was sentenced by a court-martial to imprisonment. This case involves the

question of the power of a general court-martial and the Admiral convening it. Hon. George S. Boutwell appears for Reed, and the grounds on which the petition for the *habeas corpus writ* was based were that the punishment inflicted upon Reed was unusual and severe and in excess of the power granted the Admiral and court-martial by the statutes covering such cases.

COMMODORE SHUFELDT was at Monrovia March 19. He had just returned from a visit to the Tabou country. On the 23d of March he expected to leave for the disputed territory, arrangements having been perfected for a reunion of the Boundary Commission. Lieut. Drake and Master Vreeland made a reconnaissance up the St. Paul's River, Liberia, and obtained valuable reliable information as to the character of that river and the adjacent country. The computations of Lieut. Drake fix the course and volume of the river, and correct much erroneous data. The reports of Master Vreeland furnish reliable statements of the agricultural resources and products of the adjacent lands. These reports will prove of interest and value to Liberia by affording the preliminary means of opening communication with the interior, and giving a general idea of the character of the country through which such communication must be made, either by railway or otherwise, in order to get at the trade with the natives, or to develop its own resources. These reports also contain, it is believed, valuable information for the American Colonization Society.

The *Constitution* sailed from Lisbon April 11. She was detained getting a new jibboom in place of her old one discovered sprung so that a board of survey condemned it. H. M. yacht *Osborne*, 1,536 tons, Commander Pearson, R. N., arrived at Lisbon on the 2d of April, and left the 5th for the Spanish coast. The Duke of Connaught and his bride were on board. The *Osborne* will make a pleasure trip of her cruise, being at the disposal of the Duke of Connaught. The *Constitution* joined with the Portuguese war vessels in hoisting mast head flags, English flag at the main. The *Osborne* was from Bordeaux, and no war vessels accompanied her. The Portuguese ironclad *Vasco de Gama* was stationed below Belem Castle, and her salute informed the Portuguese war vessels of the royal yacht being off the bar. She passed Belem, and the English royal standard was saluted with twenty-one guns. She picked up a buoy near the dock yard. The usual official courtesies were exchanged by the *Constitution* and the *Osborne*, and the former followed the movements of the Portuguese in dressing ships with masthead flags.

On the night of January 12 of this year the *Supply* came into collision with the British bark *Diadem* in the Bay of Biscay, which resulted in the sinking of the *Diadem*. The Naval Court of Inquiry, of which Commodore Rhind, U. S. N., was President, which convened at the New York Navy Yard June 3 to investigate and inquire into all the circumstances attending the collision, after maturely considering the evidence adduced, report that at about 9:25 on the night of January 12, the *Supply* was close-hauled on the port-tack, under very short sail, and having barely steerage way on her. Master Frank Ellery was in charge of the deck of the *Supply*, and had visited the lookouts about fifteen minutes before, and had, subsequently, hailed them, and cautioned them to keep a good lookout. At about the time named a report of a red light close aboard on the starboard bow was made by the lookout aft and the one at the starboard cathead almost simultaneously. This red light was the port light of the *Diadem*, sailing close-hauled on the starboard tack, heading to southward. The *Diadem*, when first reported to the officer of the deck was close under the bow of the *Supply*—too near to avoid a partial collision. After the collision, and subsequently, everything that seamanship and good discipline required was done by the officers and crew of the *Supply*, and the Court do not find that the evidence attaches any blame to Master Ellery, the commander or other officers of the *Supply*. On the 23d of April the *Supply* went out of commission at the Navy Yard, New York, at 11 A. M.

REAR ADMIRAL PATTERSON, commanding Asiatic Station, was at Yokohama, in the *Monongahela*, March 27. The *Palos* was expected at Shanghai, from Tientsin, about the middle of April. The *Monocacy* returned to Shanghai, March 8, from Ningpo and Jan Moon Bay. Two days were spent in surveying in Sheipoo Road, and Dike Island was looked for in vain. About 60 miles of soundings were run. The *Ranger* left Nagasaki, March 13, for Amoy. The *Ashuelot* was at Hong Kong. Lieut. Chipp was detached from the *Ashuelot* March 13, and proceeded home in the *Belgie* to join the *Jeannette*.

By orders of April 24, Rear-Admiral W. E. Le Roy has been appointed president, and Rear-Admirals S. D. Trenchard and G. B. Balch, members, of a Board of Officers, convened under the Joint Resolution approved Feb. 5, 1879, to examine into case of Bushrod Taylor and other officers of the Navy. The Board will meet at the Navy Department, Washington, Thursday, May 1, 1879.

The *Boston Herald* says: "Recent experiments made at the Washington Navy-yard with steel from the

Norway Iron Works, South Boston, have resulted in showing its strength and ductibility to be greater than has been obtained even by Herr Krupp, the great metal worker. Scientific gentlemen call this material a new metal, as it seems to possess all the virtues and none of the demerits of iron and steel. Extracts from memorandums made by Commodore William N. Jeffers, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, give the following results: Density, 7,873; elastic limit, 34,488 pounds; per cent. of permanent reduction of area (at falling point), 22.56; per cent. of permanent reduction of area after fracture, 52.65; per cent. of permanent elongation per inch after fracture, 30.23. The Navy Department has ordered five pieces of cannon made of this new metal.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

APRIL 18.—Captain Clark, H. Wells, as Chief Signal Officer of the Navy on the 1st May.

Lieutenant Charles W. Chipp, as Executive of the Arctic steamer *Jeannette*, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

APRIL 21.—Sailmaker Thomas O. Passett, to the Jamestown, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, on the 1st May.

APRIL 22.—Pay Inspector A. H. Gilman, to examination for promotion.

APRIL 23.—Civil Engineer Harry S. Craven, to special duty at Chester, Pa.

Gunner Charles Stuart to the Jamestown, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, on the 5th May.

APRIL 24.—Lieutenant Roswell D. Hitchcock, to ordnance duty at Washington.

Lieutenant E. S. Prime, to the Minnesota.

Assistant Surgeon L. B. Baldwin, to the Naval Hospital, Washington.

Assistant Paymaster E. B. Rogers, to the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Washington.

DETACHED.

APRIL 21.—Lieutenant Wm. H. Turner, from duty at the Signal Office on the 30th April, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 1st May.

Lieutenant Charles Seymour, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 30th April, and ordered to duty on the Asiatic Station, per steamer of May 16 from San Francisco.

APRIL 23.—Cadet Midshipmen Edward E. Wright, Philip V. Ledesdale, Benjamin W. Hodges, Albert G. Winterhalter and Wm. L. Burdick, from the Powhatan on the 30th April, and ordered to Annapolis, Md., on the 5th June next for examination for graduation.

Cadet Midshipmen Harry M. Dombagh and Albert Glesater from the Plymouth on the 30th April, and ordered to Annapolis, Md., on the 5th June next for examination for graduation.

REVOKED.

The orders of Gunner Thomas H. Fortune, to the Jamestown and placed on sick leave.

The orders of Midshipman Burns T. Walling to the Jamestown, and placed on waiting orders.

WARRANTED.

Sailmaker Frank Watson, from March 3, 1879.

APPOINTED.

William H. Frary, Xavier Perimond and Woodward Carter Acting Boatswains, and Milton W. Watkins Acting Sailmaker in the Navy.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Midshipman W. H. Allen, for three months from April 14.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Lieutenant J. W. Graydon for three months.

The leave of Assistant Surgeon Wm. H. Rush for two weeks.

COMMISSIONED.

Lieutenant Francis M. Barber to be a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy from January 13, 1879.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon General for the week ending April 26, 1879:

John O'Brien, seaman, April 18, Naval Hospital, New York.

Frederick David, marine, April 18, Naval Hospital, New York.

Thomas Glynn, seaman, April 7, U. S. S. Franklin, at Norfolk.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE AND COMMISSIONED EN-SIGNS IN THE NAVY TO FILL VACANCIES.

Stimson J. Brown, of New York; Henry C. Gearing, of Pennsylvania; Tompkins M. Post, of the District of Columbia; Geo. C. Foulk, of Pennsylvania; Wm. H. Allen, of Illinois; Burns T. Walling, of Ohio; Clifford J. Boush, of Virginia; James H. Sears, of New York; Abraham E. Culver, of New York; Edward M. Katz, of Wisconsin; Henry T. Mayo, of Vermont; Charles C. Rogers, of Tennessee; Stephen Jenkins, of New York; John T. Newton, of Ohio; Robert C. Ray, of the District of Columbia; Richard Henderson, of North Carolina; Waldemar D. Rose of New Jersey; Charles F. Pond, of Connecticut; Walter McLean, of New York; William L. Varnum, of Pennsylvania; Washington I. Chambers, of New York; Lovell K. Reynolds, of Alabama; James C. Gilmore, of Arizona; Benjamin Tappen, of Arkansas; Louis W. Plemeyer, of Ohio, and Charles A. Gove, of New Hampshire.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, April 24, 1879.

The Cadet Midshipmen, under Lieut. L. C. Logan, on Monday, April 15, were exercised in one of their invigorating boat drills on the Severn, adjoining the Academy. The flotilla was divided into three divisions. The van was composed of five boats under Cadet-Lieut. Snowden. The officers in charge of the boats of this division were: No. 1.—Tillmann, Captain; Bitler, Coxswain; Drake, Signal Officer. No. 2.—Cunningham, Captain; Kellogg, Coxswain; Purcell, Signal Officer. No. 3.—Thom, Captain; Bell, Coxswain; Mudd, Signal Officer. No. 4.—Hayden, Captain; Clements, Coxswain; Sears, Signal Officer. No. 13.—Ripley, Captain; Wolfersberger, Coxswain; Morgan, Signal Officer. No. 14.—Chase, Captain; Gibson, Coxswain; Ackerman, Signal Officer.

The centre division was commanded by Cadet-Lieut. Moore. The officers of the boats in the divisions were: No. 9.—Jungen, Captain; Alger, Coxswain; Buchanan, Signal Officer. No. 10.—Cahoon, Captain; Blish, Coxswain; Dresel, Signal Officer. No. 11.—Gibbons, Captain; Norton, Coxswain; West, Signal Officer. No. 12.—Harlow, Captain; Gill, Coxswain; Bernadon, Signal Officer.

The rear division was commanded by Cadet Lieut. Marsh. The officers in charge of boats were: No. 5.—Garrett, L. M., Captain; Menefee, Coxswain; Lopez, Signal Officer. No. 6.—Barnard, Captain; Leiper, Cox-

swain; Welsh, Signal Officer. No. 7.—Schwerin, Captain; Dougherty, Coxswain; Niblack, Signal Officer. No. 8.—Graham, Captain; Read, Coxswain; Drayton, Signal Officer. No. 15.—Brown, Captain; Hood, Coxswain; Hourigan, Signal Officer. No. 16.—Robinson, Captain; Phelps, Coxswain; Fillebrown, Signal Officer. The flotilla was exercised in fleet-sailing, and after several hours' practice returned to their moorings.

The Naval Institute has offered its second annual prize for the year 1880. The essay this year is to be upon "The Naval Policy of the United States." A prize of \$100 and a gold medal of the value of \$50 is offered for the best essay upon that subject. Each competitor must send his essay to the Secretary on or before the 1st of January, 1880. The successful competitor will be made a life member of the Institute. The essay is limited to forty-eight printed pages of the proceedings of the Institute. The prize is open to all persons eligible to membership; that is, all officers of the Navy and Marine Corps and all civil officers attached to the Naval service.

NAUTICAL THEATRICALS.

The long expected rendition of "H. M. S. Pinafore," by ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, assisted by Annapolis talent, was given on Friday and Saturday nights, April 18 and 19, at the gymnasium in the Navy Academy, once known by the more martial title of "The Battery." Seven hundred persons were crowded into the octagonal auditorium the first night. Among them were Admiral D. D. Porter and family, Governor Carroll and family, officers of the Navy, prominent citizens and visitors from Baltimore, Washington and other places. The scenery was superb, the adaptation being particularly good, from the fact that the Academy furnishes all the requisites of article and knowledge to make a "perfect ship," to accomplish which not the slightest detail was omitted. Miss Leslie Oliver sustained the part of Josephine with marked power, her well known musical abilities being displayed to great advantage. Mrs. Lieut. Geo. L. Dyer, as *Little Buttercup*, was excellent. Mrs. Lieut. L. C. Logan, as *Hibs*, received the approval of the audience, and elicited an encore for her solo to *Sir Joseph*. Passed Assistant Engineer David Jones, as *Sir Joseph Porter*, admirably impersonated the gallant admiral. *Ralph Rackstraw* was performed by Mr. Hugh Nelson, who sustained this character with cleverness and talent. *Capt. Corcoran*, by Lieut. Com. C. J. Train, was generally good, with a "bilging" in the high notes. Gunner Robert Summers, as *Dick Deadeys*, made a magnificent villain. An encore was demanded of Lieut. Socrates Hubbard (who took the character of *Bill Bobstay*) in his solo, "For He is an Englishman." On the second night the crowd was even greater than on the first night, and parties were present who had heard "Pinafore" in New York, Baltimore and Washington, and they unhesitatingly gave the amateur performance the enviable credit of surpassing them in excellence. The Academy rendition was rounded to perfection by an intimate knowledge of ship life to its utmost detail, and several new features were introduced here that only professional seamen would be acquainted with, and had an admirable effect. The proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted to some object of charity, but to what has not yet been determined by the members of the company.

The authorities of the Naval Academy have come down upon any more amusements in the Academy during the present scholastic year—the annual ball, in June, alone excepted. Books, studies and exercises are commanded to take the front, and play is ordered to the rear.

The Squadron of the Naval Academy, the *Dale*, *Nantucket* and *Mayflower*, made their regular weekly cruise on Saturday. A new feature of the cruise was to put the *Nantucket* (under command of Lieut. John C. Soley) in charge of the first class of Cadet Midshipmen. One-half of the class had charge of and worked the engines, and the other half superintended the firing from the turret.

The Marine Guard at the Naval Academy will give a ball here on the 5th of May.

Cadet-Midshipman James F. Will, of Iowa, has resigned.

ANNAPOLIS.

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB.—The regular annual meeting of the Army and Navy Club was held at the Club House, No. 28 West 30th Street, New York, on Tuesday evening, April 22. The reports of the treasurer and secretary were approved and ordered on file. The club is in a very prosperous condition as to members and finances. It is entirely free from debt, and is managed so as to insure its continuance in such a position. During the past winter a series of receptions were given by the club, and these brought together large numbers of military and naval men and civic dignitaries, and were hugely enjoyed by all who were so fortunate as to be present. The club has re-elected the officers whose term expired on this meeting, and the officers of the club are now as follows:

President—Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall.
Vice-President—Gen. Henry E. Davis, Janr.
Treasurer—Col. Charles Treichel.
Secretary—Major William Dickinson.
Board of Managers (Class of 1880)—General James McQuade, Mr. W. R. Garrison, Mr. John Bryan, General J. T. Owen, and Captain John S. Warton. Class of 1881: General Lloyd Aspinwall, Col. Charles Treichel, Colonel Edward Gebhard, Colonel Wm. T. C. Treichel, and Mr. C. P. Dillaway. Class of 1882: Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe, Gen. Martin T. McMahon, General Henry E. Davis, Janr., Gen. F. J. Herron, and Major Wm. Dickinson. The House Committee has yet to be appointed by the Board of Managers.

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General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.;
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Geo. Sykes, U. S. Army; Brig.-Gen. I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army,
Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army;
Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral
Bathurst, Washington, D. C.; General S. D. Sturges, U. S.
Army.

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So rapid and astonishing is the progress in construct-
ing heavy ordnance among all nations save our own,
that hardly is a summary made of its accomplished re-
sults, before it becomes time to record something new,
eclipsing all that has gone before. Not long ago we
called the attention of Congress to the need of making
a suitable appropriation at this present session for the
supply of heavy ordnance to our coastwise forts. We
illustrated this need by a contrast of some of the
heavier guns actually possessed by foreign nations with
our own. The Woolwich 80-ton gun has been made
to throw a projectile of 1,700 lbs. with a muzzle ve-
locity of 1,620 feet per second, assuring the penetra-
tion of 28½ inches of iron plate at 1,000 yards, or 25 inches
at 2,000. The new Armstrong 100-ton guns now in
Italy have a calibre of 17½ inches, and a powder cham-
ber of 19½, and with a service charge of 470 lbs. of
powder throw projectiles of 2,280 and 2,500 lbs.

Prodigious as are these results, dwarfing anything
that can be accomplished by the artillery now in our
forts, they are to be overshadowed by guns already
planned at different European workshops. First, at
Woolwich, a gun has been designed, to weigh upwards
of 160 tons, and capable of sending its enormous pro-
jectiles through three feet of iron at 1,000 yards' range.
Secondly, Krupp, not resting content with his 70-ton
gun, has arranged for a 124-ton gun, with a calibre of
upwards of 18 inches, and with a projectile in propor-
tion, propelled by upwards of 500 lbs. of powder.
Finally, at the Elswick works, plans have been made
for a monster weapon, 50 feet long, the length of bore
alone being 44 feet, and the diameter 21 inches. The
powder charge will weigh 950 pounds, and it will
throw a bolt five feet long, an enormous mass of 6,000
pounds' weight, the almost incredible distance of 12
miles.

Such are the perfected works and such the prospec-
tive plans of foreign gunsmiths. Granting for the
moment that nothing larger than the 100-ton guns will
be used on the *Dandolo* and *Duilio*, or on the *Italia* and
Lepanto—even then, we are to remember that heavier
artillery can be mounted in forts than can be used in
such ships as we have. We are also to remember that,
taking existing marine artillery alone—such as the
Armstrong gun with its 2,500 lbs. shot and 9 mile
range—we are confronted with the fact that such guns
can be brought over here in existing, impregnable
ships, and, stationed wholly beyond the range of our
forts, can destroy the cities beyond which these forts
were originally meant to protect. Here in our own
land, we have the existing workshops which can in a
short time save the country from so terrible a calam-
ity, involving the loss of national honor, and of hun-
dreds of millions of dollars.

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HOW SHALL WE DEFEND OUR SEA-COAST?

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THE official reports of the Chiefs of Engineers and of Ordnance, for the last half dozen years, and more furnish some very significant facts. They show with great force and clearness, (1) that we possess no guns capable of making a good defence against a modern fleet, and (2) if we had the guns, we have no places prepared to mount them in, where they could be effectively served against armored vessels, firing small missiles and case shot at suitable ranges.

In other words, before we can hope to repel the attacks of war vessels of recent type, not only will the artillery for our forts have to be procured, but the forts themselves will need to be built, or the existing forts greatly modified.

This statement is so entirely true in all its practical bearings, with respect to the most valuable of our positions on the sea board, that they may properly be regarded as wholly destitute of suitable protection, that which has been provided for them, by the stringent economies of Congress, being of little, if any, account.

It is true that we have on hand at our forts and arsenals, a number of old mortars, and rifled and smooth-bore guns of obsolete models and insufficient calibres, and the best of them are, or could soon be put, in readiness for such doubtful service as they might be able to render in our barbette batteries, where guns and gunners are in full view, exposed to direct and curved fire. Whether they could be served at all, even for a brief period, in these exposed positions, against vessels showering grape, canister and case shot from large guns, and leaden bullets from machine guns and other rifles, would be a question of the gravest import, were the guns themselves of the requisite calibres and power. They are known, however, to be so entirely unfit for the work they would have to do, as to render it in a great measure immaterial whether they could be served or not. It is not, however, altogether immaterial, for these small calibres would be effective against wooden vessels and light plated iron-clads. An array of them, therefore, would in a degree determine the character, and restrict the number of vessels that could come to the attack with reasonable hopes of success. They would be useful for defending harbors accessible to vessels of light draft only.

It thus happens, since we have a partial supply of small guns and no large ones, that we can make a better defence of our shallow and less valuable harbors than we can of those having deep and capacious channels of approach, so that our ability to protect, varies inversely with the importance of the points requiring protection.

But when the best has been said in our favor, we must still confess that our metal is altogether too light; that our projectiles would fall harmless against modern naval armor; and that any approach to an effective defence, at important points where most needed and most demanded, would be simply out of the question.

New inventions in gun making, in armor clad ship-building, and in the use of explosives in submarine warfare, have revolutionized the former conditions of defence. Every effort which the means placed at its disposal would allow, has been made by the Engineer Bureau of the War Department, to adapt our existing forts to the new and exacting requirements thereby imposed.

The following paragraph in connection with the sub-
ject of barbette batteries, and a system of defence by
torpedoes, is taken from the last annual report of the
Chief of Engineers:

But torpedo defence, however efficient in itself cannot stand alone; the torpedoes must be protected by shore batteries. Un-
finished earthen batteries, however, provided with a small frac-
tion only of the number of guns for which they were designed,
and those of insufficient calibre, and mortar batteries without
mortars, though aided by torpedoes, will form but a feeble de-
fence against the powerful fleets prepared and now being pre-
pared to take the high seas. The great powers of Europe do not
place their reliance on barbette batteries. They believe in and
are constructing casemated forts, some of which are provided
with wrought iron scarps, and others with iron casemated shields
to protect the gun, and gunners serving it, both from direct and
curved fire. This department, while recommending and urging
the construction of barbette batteries as an initiatory means of
obtaining by comparatively small expenditures, a partial defence
for the numerous exposed harbors of our coast, has always in-
sisted that the efficient service of the large guns mounted in
them would require high parapets, and depressing or counter-
poise carriages. It has, also, from the beginning, looked for-
ward to the ultimate conversion of some of our casemated forts,
which would admit the change, for the reception of guns of the
largest calibre, and to the possible construction of new works.

It is known that these views are shared by the Board
of Engineers for Permanent Fortifications, and gener-
ally by officers of rank in the Engineer, Ordnance,
and Artillery branches of our Service.

The early completion of suitable defences for our
sea coast frontier would, therefore, seem to be a con-
sideration of the highest moment to the interests of
continued peace. National weakness and national
danger are interchangeable terms. Indeed, immunity
from insult, whether among nations or among men, is
largely determined by their ability to resent or
avenge it.

The defences should be, not only suitable with re-
spect to their efficiency, but reasonable with respect
to their cost, and should, moreover, as far as possible,
anticipate improved means of attack, or be susceptible
of ready and inexpensive adaptation to them, so that
costly preparations of all kinds, both afloat and ashore,
that may be deemed sufficient at the present day, may
not, while yet in their infancy, have to be set aside as
worthless or inadequate.

The practice of naval construction at the present
time unmistakably tends to vessels of moderate draft,
eliminating that supposed security against armored
fleets, which some of our comparatively shallow har-
bors were formerly, and [very properly, thought to
possess.

It seems improbable that many such unwieldy
monsters as the 4-gun turret ship *Dreadnought* and the
12-gun broadside ship *Alexandria*, which, together,
cost the English government over \$5,000,000, exclusive
of armament and outfit, will be built in the future.

Disregarding, however, any additional danger to our-
selves likely to ensue from vessels of lighter draft,
there are among the present armored fleets of Europe
only ten cruisers drawing more than 27 feet of water,
and only three drawing more than 28 feet, while there
are half a hundred, drawing 24 feet or less.

Depth of draft is not a measure of offensive power.
The most powerful batteries may be and are carried
on a moderate draft of water. The English turret
cruisers *Inflexible*, *Agamemnon*, and *Ajax*, armed with
81-ton and 38-ton guns, draw but 25 feet, and high
naval authority asserts that armored cruisers of a very
formidable type can be built on a service draft of 23
to 24 feet.

There are more than a dozen fine harbors on our
Atlantic coast—Portland, Portsmouth, Boston, New-
port and Hampton Roads being among the number—
easily accessible on the flood, and affording good in-
side anchorage at all stages of the tide, to the largest
war vessels that have yet been built.

There are more than half a dozen other harbors,
among which may be specified New Bedford, New
London, New York and Key West, into which some
of the deepest draught men-of-war cannot enter.
There is not one of them, however, that does not pos-
sess sufficient depth to pass about half the armored
cruisers of Great Britain, including vessels armed with
the 38-ton and 81-ton guns; all the German armored
vessels except one; more than two-thirds of those of the
Italian navy; all belonging to the Russian navy except
two; all belonging to the Austrian navy except three;
all belonging to Holland and Turkey without excep-
tion, and a portion of those belonging to the French
and Spanish navies.

The aggregate population clustered closely about
these twenty harbors for armored vessels, is nearly
three millions, while the value of public and private
property exposed within easy and destructive range of
a hostile fleet cannot be far short of two thousand mil-
lions of dollars. The losses that might be inflicted
upon these communities in a few hours, if unprotected,

would greatly exceed the entire cost of suitable permanent defences for the whole country.

No account is here taken of that incalculable and far greater injury to the country which would be entailed by even the brief presence of a victorious hostile fleet in our waters, keeping the whole coast in alarm, and deranging and destroying the business and industry of the people.

There is yet another class of harbors, with still shallower channels of entrance, into which a draft of 23 to 24 feet can be safely carried, many of them being the centres of extensive commercial and manufacturing interests. These are exposed to the attacks of the lighter draft iron-clads.

Several of our large and growing cities are at present exempt from the attacks of armored cruisers. Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, Savannah, Pensacola and New Orleans belong to this class. The channels leading to some of them are, however, in process of enlargement upon a scale which will place them in the category of localities needing protection against modern fleets.

It appears, therefore, that our entire Atlantic and Gulf coasts from Maine to Texas, a distance of more than 3,000 miles, is, in the absence of artificial means of protection, peculiarly at the mercy of a hostile naval power, and that, our largest centres of population, commerce, and manufactures, where the greatest values are accumulated, and therefore where the greatest injury could be inflicted in the briefest interval of time, are within easy reach of the most powerful vessels of war that science in its far reaching possibilities has yet devised. The condition of the Pacific coast is equally defenceless.

It is presumed that no one will doubt the propriety of providing protection for the great interests thus placed in jeopardy. The question is, what shall be the character and magnitude of that protection?

The attack upon our sea coast establishments would be made by a fleet of armored and other steamers, armed with heavy guns, and equipped with offensive torpedoes, and probably also with rams, the main object being to destroy our naval establishments, our cities and large towns, or to levy contributions upon them, and, in special cases, as subsidiary thereto, to effect a lodgement in one or more good harbors, and maintain it by naval superiority during the war as a basis for predatory naval expeditions.

The elements of sea board defence constituting a connected system are (1), a regular army and militia; (2), permanent fortifications garrisoned by artillerymen and provided with offensive and defensive torpedoes, and (3) a navy provided with rams and offensive torpedoes.

No army, as such, however well appointed and equipped it might be for active operations in the field, could have any influence upon the result of a naval action in our waters, because destitute of heavy artillery, a requisite factor in such a conflict. Its presence might swell the list of casualties, the same as that of any other interested but idle spectators of a contest in which they could take no part; but no useful result could ensue therefrom.

If the enemy, however, attempted or succeeded in making a landing upon our coast, in order to march through the country upon his objective point, the duty of defence would fall upon the Army and militia, and could be left there with entire confidence. We need not ask for a better guaranty of safety than the circumstance which gives opportunity for the enterprise, courage, and patriotism of our people to display themselves. Such a contingency is specially contemplated in our system, which, by providing local defences for channels of approach to important points, compels an enemy as a condition of success, either to land beyond the reach of those defences, or to attack them by his fleet. In the former case he would be confronted by the Army; in the latter an army could make no resistance. The question is in what way can resistance be best offered?

The essential requisites of a good defence against a modern fleet are heavy artillery, rams and torpedoes, and trained men to manage and use them. A suitable array of these would constitute the local defences already referred to.

How can this array be made most effective? Shall the artillery be afloat or ashore? Shall it be operated from forts or from vessels of war?

The answers to these questions will bear a little enlargement. A harbor fleet, if as powerful as that of the enemy, would be expected to make, and doubtless would make, a good defence. Every one at all familiar with the history of our Navy and its achievements will cheerfully concede that point. At best, however, in such a case, the chances of victory would be only equal to those of defeat; and it would seem to be

very unwise to rest the security of important points upon any such contingency. But although our chances of victory would be quite equal to those of the enemy, the risks taken, and the consequences to ensue from failure would be largely unequal, for while the enemy could lose nothing but his fleet, we could lose not only our fleet, but the much more valuable object which that fleet was designed to protect. Where interests of great magnitude are at stake, ordinary prudence suggests that as little as possible should be left to the caprices of chance.

To insure a perfect naval defence, therefore, the protecting fleet should be more powerful than the enemy's.

Having determined what the naval strength shall be for the defence of our most important and valuable locality, it would be necessary to maintain an equal force at each and every other point deemed worthy of protection at all. Should we do otherwise, and assign smaller fleets to the smaller places, in proportion to their importance or value, an enemy, arriving on our coast, might, and if governed by wise and prudent counsels, probably would elect to defer his attempt upon our most valuable, and therefore our best defended points, and direct his operations towards capturing or destroying in detail our smaller fleets, as well as the objects to whose defence they had been assigned. And finally, after having accomplished this work at his own time and pleasure, he might, when confronted by an equal or superior force at our strong positions, decline battle altogether, and direct his efforts against our commerce upon the high seas, a commerce left entirely at his mercy by the policy which keeps the Navy in port for home defence. The enemy having left his own ports well defended by fortifications—a condition substantially true of all great maritime powers except the United States—would be free to adopt this course.

If it be contended that a proper naval defence can be made by seeking the enemy upon the ocean, or by shutting him up in his own ports—thus leaving our coast entirely defenceless—the answer is that such an assumption is not only at variance with all the lessons of history, but is in itself intrinsically illogical and weak. The power to escape from or evade an enemy upon the high seas, or break through a blockade, never very difficult of achievement, especially at night, even in the old time of sailing vessels, has been rendered comparatively easy and certain by the introduction of steam. The chances of success are indeed in a direct ratio with the speed attainable, admitting the speed of both parties to be the same, for the advantage in all such endeavors belongs to the party which takes the initiative. The history of ocean conflicts and cruises, of blockade-running and privateering bears ample affirmative testimony on this point.

Moreover, under this method of defence, the weight of advantages would be with the enemy, and the weight of risks with us. Being equipped and embarked for a naval attack upon our coast, he could scarcely wish to encounter our fleet, constituting the only defence of that coast, under circumstances of brighter promise to himself than those offering upon the broad ocean, for he could then either engage us in battle, or withdraw under cover of night; and should he elect to withdraw, which would be the prudent course, if inferior to us in strength, he could, at his option, either retire to his own fortified ports, pursue and destroy our commerce, or make a sudden descent upon our unprotected coast, as might suit his purpose best.

If he adopt the last-named course, pursuing the original object of the expedition, he could even venture, for this purpose, to subdivide his fleet into small detachments, being certain of success at all points, because certain of finding our harbors unprotected by suitable fortifications, and our fleets absent upon the high seas.

It would seem, therefore, that a cruising force, even if much more powerful than the enemy's, cannot be wisely relied upon for the defence of an extended seaboard.

These views are neither new nor novel. They are presented here for the consideration of those who, having had their thoughts habitually directed into other channels, have neither formed, nor had occasion to form, any opinions on this subject; and they are believed to represent the matured judgment of the highest military and the naval authorities, as they unquestionably do the practice of the great maritime powers of Europe, as embodied in their methods of sea-coast defence.

If they be substantially correct, as stated, a secure defence by naval means, although entirely practicable, requires not only that the Navy shall be permanently retained upon our coast and within our harbors, but that

its power at each point deemed worthy of protection shall somewhat exceed that of the single fleet which the enemy can bring against us. Not knowing where the enemy intends to strike, it would be necessary to be prepared for him at all points. If twelve armored vessels, properly equipped with torpedoes, be assumed as the limit of his offensive power, we must maintain more than a dozen fleets, each more powerful than the enemy's twelve vessels, in order to defend even a portion of our most populous cities and towns, and our most valuable depots and naval establishments. And even upon this broad and costly basis, nearly one-half of our harbors for armored vessels, and more than one half of our entire Atlantic and Gulf coasts would be left entirely defenceless.

No estimate of the cost of such a method of defence will be made. Some idea of it may be gained from the fact that the single attacking fleet, if composed of the twelve British armored cruisers, drawing twenty-six feet and less, will have originally cost about \$18,000,000 for hulls and machinery alone, exclusive of armament and outfit. (See Report of Chief Engineer J. W. King, U. S. N.)

The great cost of a defence by naval means, even in the first outlay for new vessels, excludes it from more than a moment's consideration, except for those points where adequate security cannot be obtained by a cheaper method. This objection becomes still more emphatic if we take into account the perishable nature of ships of war and the constant and growing expense of preservation, repairs and renewals necessary to keep pace with the progress of the age. Notwithstanding its excessive cost, however, it is necessary to resort to this method of defence when the channels of approach to bays, sounds, and other partially landlocked waters are too wide to be effectively covered by land batteries. In such case, fortunately of rare occurrence on our coast, protection by floating means is indispensable if we would withhold these waters from use and occupation by the enemy. Long Island Sound, and Delaware and Chesapeake bays would have to be relinquished to a naval adversary, unless held by naval means. Fortifications at suitable points, however, even in these isolated cases, are necessary auxiliaries to the defence by a fleet in affording safe refuge under their guns for our mercantile marine, and points of rendezvous for our vessels of war in case of disaster, or while assembling before taking the offensive. But in nearly every case the channels leading to good harbors, safe anchorage, to cities, large towns and important establishments, are sufficiently restricted in width to be effectively defended by shore batteries and their accessories.

Therefore the important question is can our main reliance against a naval attack be upon permanent fortifications aided by torpedoes? The consideration of this question is reserved for a second article.

Q. A. G.

LIEUT. GREENE'S CAMPAIGN NOTES.

In the current number of the *North American Review*, Lieut. F. V. GREENE, of the Engineer Corps, gives a foretaste of the book he is soon to publish about the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-1878. While the book itself will best tell Lieut. GREENE's story, there are many points of interest in this preliminary article. For, although the observer did not bring to his work the experience of any participation in our American war, yet he brought to it, for that reason, a certain freshness. In leaving unnoted some things that a veteran might first have looked at, he studied with a profitable curiosity other things which familiarity might have caused a more experienced soldier to neglect.

By far the larger part of the magazine article is in substance a reproduction of the official report, dated March 31, 1878, which Lieut. GREENE then sent to Washington from San Stefano, where he was United States military attaché at the Russian headquarters. It records with clearness the three steps of the campaign, on the Russian side. First came the transportation of the great Russian army from the Pruth to the Danube, and across the Danube, which latter operation was effected at Sistova, by the brilliant action of June 27, 1877, with the loss of 800 men. Secondly, came the operations to the fall of Plevna, Dec. 10, and, thirdly, the advance on Constantinople to the armistice of Jan. 31, 1878. The Russians made a mistake in underrating the strength of the Turks at the start; but they atoned for this error. GOURKO's passage of the Balkans, at Shipka Pass, and subsequent masterly retreat before the superior forces of SULEIMAN PASHA, are praised in the highest terms.

as all must concede that they should be. After the fall of Plevna, so enormous seemed the difficulties of the Russians in crossing the Balkans in the dead of winter, that a part of the Grand Duke's staff, including TODLEBEN, says Lt. GREENE, advised wintering the troops at the northern base of the Balkans, on the few chaussees, and to begin an energetic siege of Rustchuk. But, fearing that the Turks would recuperate, and also that foreign nations would intervene, the Grand Duke took the responsibility of ordering an advance, despite mountains and snows. The Plevna army was divided between GOURKO at Orkhanie, and RADEZKY at Shipka, and what remarkable success followed this resolution our readers already know. The most important point in the historical part of the sketch is the statement of the bold and fortunate decision of the Grand Duke.

Lieut. GREENE thought the fighting material of both armies to be excellent—both being brave, patient and enduring, and the Russians indifferent to disasters and hardships. The Russian officers were well instructed in routine duties, but averaged below ours in general intelligence and education; the Turkish regimental and company officers were ignorant, brave like their men, but in no way better qualified to command.

The Turks had an advantage in their KRUPP's steel breech-loading artillery, "unsurpassed for lightness and accuracy," though they needed more draught horses and more shrapnel for it; also, in their PRABODY-MARTINI gun, "a most admirable weapon," with which most of their troops were armed. The Snider, which a few had, is also "far superior to the Krenk gun of the Russians." The extractor of the Krenk was fatally defective, and many a man lost his life from its failing to act. The BERDAN rifle was served to a small part of the best Russian troops, and proved deadly at 1,800 yards.

The Turks had no regular transport service, nor any hospital service worthy the name; the Russians had both, well equipped. The Russians had the shelter tent, each soldier carrying one piece and one stick; the Turks, the cumbersome conical tent, with heavy pole, for two men—thousands of them were abandoned in retreats. Field signals were little used on both sides; yet in Armenia, the decisive battle of the campaign, at Aladja Dag, "owed the greater part, if not the whole of its success, to a field wire, about forty-five miles long," which was put up by Gen. LAZAREFF's column while he passed completely around the flank of the Turks, and came up on their rear, retaining in constant communication with the Grand Duke MICHAEL and the bulk of the Russian forces in the Turkish front. A simultaneous attack then destroyed MOUKTAR PASHA's field army. The Turks at fortified places used ordinary telegraphs constantly, but not portable parks; hence the former, with which they invariably connected intrenched camps, were abandoned on retreats. Signalling by flags was not resorted to by either side. Lieutenant GREENE remembers, at the principal assault of Plevna, watching SKOBLEOFF's famous fight. The distance was about six miles from the Grivitz redoubt, where the Grand Duke's deputy chief-of-staff was watching—by the road it was about twelve. Had SKOBLEOFF been in flag communication with the Grand Duke, "he might have received his orders to retire in time to save 1,500 to 2,000 out of the 8,000 men he lost."

Lieut. GREENE notes in a very striking way the vast growth, in importance, of the infantry arm. "The PRABODY-MARTINI and BERDAN rifles are as superior to the Chassepot and needle gun of 1870 as were these latter to the Springfield muzzle-loader of 1863. Armed with these latest breech loaders, the infantry is now more than ever the arm of the service upon which all the hard fighting devolves, which inflicts the greatest damage, and to which all other parts of an army are merely subsidiary." This he illustrates, and even mathematically demonstrates, by showing the enormous gain of the defence over the attack since the breech-loading guns came in. The Zulu war is telling the same story. Still, he points out that at Plevna attacks were made without force enough, without proper *ensemble*, and without comprehension of key points; while more skill and energy gave better results in the assaults at Lovtcha, Cenovo and Kara.

The Turks had hardly cavalry enough for outpost service. The Russian cavalry played a very minor

part, although numerous (one-tenth of the infantry), well-mounted, and well-armed—the one exception being GOURKO's expedition to the Shipka Pass. The cavalry was kept close to the infantry, for fear of danger, never attempted "those movements known as American raids, which are greatly admired by the Russian professors," did not cut off the enemy's trains, and on one attempt, let them all slip through its fingers, the general "being afraid that he would be cut off from his base," though having twenty fresh regiments, in a country full of grain and hay.

The artillery was well served, but caused trouble and delay, killed and wounded few, and had slight moral effect. SKOBLEOFF stormed Cenovo, and received the surrender of the entire Shipka army, without the aid of a single cannon! At Plevna, the Russian artillery fired 2,000 tons of iron, 1,000 of lead, 400 of powder; the infantry, 370 of lead and 72 of powder. Yet on the Turkish side not 2 per cent. were injured by artillery; on the Russian side, perhaps 1-2 per cent. The fortifications were stronger on the day of surrender than ever before, though of course the original redoubts had been somewhat knocked out of shape.

In the more open fights, the long range of the muskets keeps the artillery at a distance of not much less than fifteen hundred yards, otherwise its horses will all be lost. At this or greater distances, the shells fall at an obtuse angle, and bury themselves so much in the ground before exploding as to produce but little damage. I have seen a 3½-inch Krupp shell drop in the very midst of a column of troops and wound only one man. The only really effective service which was rendered by artillery in this campaign was that of the Russian shrapnel (case shot). Mehemet Ali, Reouf, and Shakir Pashas, all told me that the effect of this was terrible, actually and "morally," while (as on the Russian side) the effect of the shells was little or nothing. There are no hospital statistics in the Turkish army, but I asked several of the English surgeons who tended their wounded to form an estimate of the proportion of shrapnel to musket wounds, and they said ten per cent. I can not believe that it is so large as this, but their opinion gives some idea of the effect of this sort of ammunition when well served.

But the great losses of the war were inflicted, and its battles won, by the invisible, almost noiseless and incessant rain of bullets, most of them fired without a pretence of aim. The artillery has greatly lost in its relative importance to infantry; it inflicts little or no personal damage except when used with shrapnel; it does not destroy earthworks, which can be repaired or extended in the night; it does not "produce a moral effect by breaking up the enemy's masses"—because there are no masses in sight, the reserves are kept in some shelter, and the troops actually engaged can not live under the fire of the modern breech-loader in any formation except successive lines of skirmishers.

As Lieut. GREENE was originally an artillery officer, being transferred to the engineers, his opinion on this point will not be regarded as prejudiced against artillery, whether it be accepted or disputed. When Lieut. GREENE's book appears, we shall hope to present other points of interest to our readers.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL DIX.

SHORTLY before midnight of Monday, April 21, the veteran soldier and statesman, JOHN ADAMS DIX, died at his residence, in New York, after an illness of some days, in his 81st year. Born at Boscawen, New Hampshire, July 24, 1798, the son of Lieut.-Col. TIMOTHY DIX, who was mortally wounded in the war of 1812, JOHN A. DIX, at the age of fourteen, entered the Military Academy, at West Point, then just established. But the war of 1813 took him to the field, with his studies hardly begun. At first a military clerk, he took part as a volunteer in the engagement at French Mills, on the St. Regis river, when Lieut. Wm. L. MARCY, afterwards Secretary of War, captured the first flag taken by our land forces. He was made ensign of the 14th Infantry, in 1813, and then 3d lieutenant in the 31st Infantry. In March, 1814, he became 2d lieutenant; 2d lieutenant of artillery, Aug. 14, 1814; 1st lieutenant March 18, 1816, and captain in the 3d Artillery in 1825. For several years he was aide to Major General Brown, Commander-in-chief of the Army. During these years he had studied extensively both in professional and general literature. He resigned in 1826, at the age of 28, after twelve years' service, which, however, had not been of arduous character, and began to practice law. He became a prominent JACKSON Democrat, and was Secretary of State, of New York, at the age of 34, under Gov. MARCY. After filling various high offices, he was chosen United States Senator from New York from 1845 to 1849, to fill a vacancy. In the Senate he was a prominent debater in behalf of the annexation of Texas, of the war with Mexico, and of carrying the American boundary up to latitude "54.40." He early allied himself, however, with the anti-slavery wing of the party, nicknamed "barnburners," in New York, as distinguished from "hunkers," and in 1848, when VAN BUREN and ADAMS were proposed for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, Dix was nominated for Governor

of New York by the Democrats, though, as the Whigs carried the State, he was not elected. Then he passed some years in European travel, whose fruits appeared in two books. He was Asst. U. S. Treasurer in New York, under PIERCE, and Postmaster of New York under BUCHANAN; but he supported the DOUGLAS movement of 1860. He struggled hard for peace and harmony after the election of LINCOLN; and when HOWELL COBB resigned from BUCHANAN's cabinet, DIX was made his successor. At that time, as Secretary of the Treasury, being informed by a special agent, Mr. JONES, that the commander of the revenue cutter *McClelland*, at New Orleans, would surrender her to the secessionists, he sent to JONES this famous despatch:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 29, 1861.

Tell Lieutenant Caldwell to arrest Captain Bushwood, assume command of the cutter and obey the order which I gave through you. If Captain Bushwood after arrest undertakes to interfere with the command of the cutter, tell Lieutenant Caldwell to consider him as a mutineer and treat him accordingly. If any one attempts to haul down the American flag shoot him on the spot.
JOHN A. DIX, Secretary, etc.

This despatch was not received, being intercepted on the way, but it spread through the North, and its closing sentence has become immortal. It will be known in future ages of Dix, like LAWRENCE's "Don't Give Up the Ship." When war broke out, Dix came out at once for the Union, and was made major general. He held administrative commands at Baltimore, at Fort Monroe, and in New York, not in the field. After the war he became, under JOHN-SON, Naval officer of New York and Minister to France; he was next the president of the Erie Railroad; finally, he was elected Governor of New York, but was defeated for a second term and also for the Mayoralty of New York city. A most diligent, conscientious, upright, honorable man, a scholar and poet, a soldier, statesman, churchman, a worthy citizen in every respect, he leaves an unblemished record of great usefulness, and has been laid in his grave amid the mingled regrets and murmuring plaudits of his countrymen.

His death was announced by the President, April 22, in Executive orders, and it was ordered that appropriate honors be paid to his memory under the direction of the War Department and Treasury Department. The Secretary of the Treasury issued an order closing the Department on the day of the funeral, and ordering it to be draped in mourning for thirty days. The order issued by the War Department appears elsewhere.

CHILI, BOLIVIA, PERU.

THE reports by way of London that a Chilean fleet is blockading the Peruvian coast indicate, if they are correct, that Peru has already thrown aside the *role* of neutrality and frankly allied herself with Bolivia in the war with Chili.

The war into which the chief South American republics of the Pacific Coast have now plunged is one whose origin may be stated intelligibly in brief compass. Bolivia, as is well known, has but a narrow opening to the sea—her southwest province of Atacama, whose chief port is Cobija. This province is mainly a barren one, whose possibilities would not attract the amateur gardener; but to Bolivia it is valuable as giving her a seaboard; and, in addition, it has developed large nitrate and mining interests which, in fact, are the cause of the present quarrel. For many years the exact boundary between northern Chili and southern Bolivia in this region was in dispute. At length, five years ago, it was fixed by treaty; and as it was then found that certain valuable nitrate works, at Antofagasta and elsewhere, were left on the Bolivian side of the line, and nevertheless were owned and worked almost wholly by Chilians, it was stipulated that for the space of a quarter of a century there should be no export duty on the products of these works—the idea being that Bolivia must do as well by them as Chili would have done, had they been included in her domains.

The treaty of 1874 was observed faithfully till last year. Then Bolivia violated it by levying a nitrate export tax. The owners of the works refused to pay, and appealed to mother Chili for protection. Chili demanded explanations. They were given to the effect that the treaty was made by a revolutionary Bolivian government, whose facts the present, genuine government could not sanction. Chili declined to take that for an answer. Bolivia then agreed to stay the actual collection of the tax until an agreement could be arrived at; but in performing this act of courtesy she let drop the alarming suggestion that she

considered all the nitrate deposits as government property, and subject at any time to a revocation of the charter for working them. This rejoinder greatly exasperated Chili, which declared that Bolivia, not content with violating a treaty, now proposed the spoliation of property owned in Chilean cities. Acting with customary promptness, in February last, almost immediately after receiving Bolivia's explanation, Chili moved her ironclads to the harbor of Antofagasta, landed troops, who were greeted with shouts of welcome, the region being almost wholly Chilean in settlement and sentiment, and made prisoners of such of the Bolivian authorities and coast-guards as had not fled. The same thing was done, without firing a gun, at Mejillones, Cobija and Tocopilla. To make a long story short, within ten days from the starting of the expedition, the entire sea-coast of Bolivia was in Chilean possession, ships patrolling the harbors, and garrisons throwing up defences on shore.

At La Paz, of course, preparations were made to retake this lost territory. But though enthusiasm was great, there were many obstacles in the way. First and foremost, Chili had a good navy; Bolivia not a single war-vessel—hence Chili's blockade of all the Bolivian harbors and possession of the coast within range of the naval guns, was a fixed fact. Next, over the rough roads traversing the Andes, and with no railroad to help, from the capital to the coast, was a march of many weeks. Finally, the military and naval superiority of Chili was unquestionable, and the region in dispute was populated mainly by Chileans.

But there was another resource. Bolivia made prompt overtures for help to Peru—a country that has a navy even larger than Chili, and whose sympathy could be counted upon by Bolivia. The rivalry between Peru and Chili is well defined; but the first move of Peru was amicable. She proffered her services as mediator. Nevertheless, in so doing, she coupled them with the condition that Chili should withdraw from Bolivian soil. Chili replied that she would do nothing of the sort, and the project for mediation, as the French say, *est tombé dans l'eau*. From that time to this conflicting rumors have come up from that coast. One was that Peru had finally struck hands with Bolivia; a second, that Chili had, without waiting, declared war against Peru, by way of forcing her to define herself; a third, that Peru had determined to remain neutral for the present, at least; finally, we hear that a Chilean squadron is blockading Peru. If Peru allies herself with Bolivia, Chili will have a hard contest on her hands. But she never lacks spirit, and she has the advantage of already possessing the disputed land. Perhaps there may be something in the naval, if not in the military events to come, worth our watching.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, April 21, says: "The Bolivian Government is in this market for war supplies. Senor Manuel Armayo, a distinguished officer of the army there, has just purchased of the Messrs. Remington some three thousand rifles, of the most approved pattern, at \$10 each, cash on delivery. He has also made a contract with the same firm for a large supply of ammunition. Senor A., it is understood, will remain in this city, as the general purchasing agent of his Government, until the war in which it is engaged is brought to a close. Indirectly, I hear that Peru and Chili also will soon be in this market for a supply of arms and other munitions of war, for which they will in like manner pay cash, on delivery."

THE Ekowe garrison, in South Africa, has at last been relieved from what was unquestionably a peril, though an exaggerated one. Col. PEARSON, it will be remembered, had crossed the Tugela in January, and was already at Ekowe, when CHELMSFORD defeated CHELMSFORD at Isandula. He at once strongly entrenched himself, but the Zulus drew in around him, though they ventured no attack in force. As his provisions, though liberal, were limited, the question of attempt at relief was only one of time. Lord CHELMSFORD succeeded in establishing signal communication with PEARSON, and the plan of relief was arranged and understood. The expedition, led by Lord CHELMSFORD in person, started from the Tugela March 28. Four or five days later it had reached Ginglelova, about fifteen miles short of Ekowe, and there came upon the Zulu lines investing Ekowe. The Zulus immediately attacked Lord CHELMSFORD's troops, threw up field works, and stood on the defensive. The result was what has often happened in such cases; the attacking forces were slaughtered in rows under the fire of breech-loaders

before they could reach the intrenchments, though they got to within thirty yards, the final charge being under the personal leadership of DABULMANZI, the Zulu commander at Isandula. When they drew off, 471 Zulus were found dead in the trenches, and their total loss is estimated at 1,200. Lord CHELMSFORD's force was about 4,000 strong; DABULMANZI's was supposed to be about 11,000. The British loss in killed and wounded seems to have been only about forty. No further opposition was made to the relief of Ekowe, which was reached, and the garrison withdrawn. It was found that during the investment twenty-eight men died and 138 had been put on the sick list. Ekowe was then abandoned, and the combined force withdrew to the line of the Tugela.

The very day of the start for the relief of Ekowe, further north at Luneberg, Col. Wood's column had a heavy fight with the Zulus, but repulsed them. The loss of the British, in a two days' engagement, was about 220 killed and wounded, including not a few high officers killed, while the Zulus are said to have lost 2,500.

THE California Militia appear to have established very pleasant and profitable relations with the Army officers stationed in that State. Our National Guard correspondent this week gives a report of a drill of a battalion of the 1st California Infantry by Captain Field, 4th Artillery, with Lieut. Greenough serving as adjutant. Such interchanges between officers of the Army and Militia cannot but prove profitable to both parties.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold him self responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

OFFICERS OF THE SARATOGA IN 1848.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In a recent number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, in an article under the heading of "The Saratoga, a Chapter in Naval History," occurs the following paragraph: "May 6, 1848, the *Saratoga* sailed for the Home Squadron, under command of Commander W. C. Nicholson, Rear Admirals S. D. Trenchard and Geo. H. Preble being lieutenants on board. When she returned Nov. 29, 1849, Thomas M. Brasher, at present a retired captain, was her first lieutenant. During the cruise she took part in the Mexican war."

This is an error. The late Rear Admiral John A. Winslow was first lieutenant and executive officer during the whole of that cruise.

Your correspondent has Capt. Brasher's authority in confirmation of this fact. W.

GARDENING IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Permit me to invite your attention to the great interest taken in gardening at the Army posts. Last year, at Fort Keogh, I think over \$300 was spent on seeds alone. In my judgment officers ought to do all that they can to encourage soldiers to devote their spare time to the cultivation of the earth. It gives them agreeable occupation, provides fresh vegetables and fruits in their season, and ornaments and adorns the grounds with flower beds and shrubbery—unsightly buildings can be in part concealed by wood-bines and running plants, while hanging baskets of flowers can easily be arranged for barrack windows. In the English army it is found that at those posts where the men raise quantities of vegetables, fruit, flowers, etc., the general health is much better, and desertion is far less frequent than at those posts where the agricultural pursuits are not fostered. Dealers in seeds and plants of all kinds, and in garden tools, agricultural books and periodicals ought to meet this demand by offering liberal inducements to the Army.

The Board that met in January, 1878, consisting of Gens. Meigs, Townsend, and Dunn, decided that in the expenditure of the post funds the items of garden seeds and utensils should rank second—the expenses of the bake-house being first. I hope that through the columns of the JOURNAL you will advocate the advancement of a subject of so much importance to the welfare of the Army.

April 3, 1879.

MONTANA.

BURSTING OF GUNS.

FORT TOWNSEND, W. T., March 18, 1879.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In your issue of March 1st, in connection with the comments on the explosion of the great gun on board the *Thunderer*, a correspondent questions the statement: "The bursting of a gun might be accounted for by the simple supposition that the projectile had slipped forward." We must accept his premises as correct; for, powder does burn more rapidly in a confined space and thus produces a greater pressure. Also, when the projectile is separated some distance from the charge, the latter has not time to be fully consumed before the projectile has left the bore, so that a portion of the charge has no effect upon the projectile. But, to arrive at conclusions based on fact,

the reasoning must go a little beyond that of your correspondent. An order from the War Department forbids the use of tampions—to prevent bursting of the piece, when the tampion is, by accident, not removed when the piece is fired. Even mud or a rag in the muzzle of the piece will in many cases cause bursting. All are familiar with such accidents as regards small arms.* It is reasonable to infer that the same relation between cause and effect, exists in the case of heavy cannon. Let us notice the action of the generated gases in the two cases:

1. Suppose the projectile is home. Now there is no material difference between the times required to burn the powder, whether the projectile rests against it, or is some distance from it; for, the powder is contained in a woollen or silk bag, and occupies the same bulk in either case. In this case, it will be seen that the force of the charge acts like a "push," and from the very first moment of combustion served to overcome the inertia of the projectile.

2. Suppose the projectile slipped forward from the charge. It is now plainly seen that the force of the charge acts as a "blow" and not a "push," and the air between the charge and the projectile (progressively condensing) serves as a cushion and counteracts the inertia of the projectile. The piece is thus forced to endure a greater strain, and rupture will ensue when the pressure is greater than twice the tensile strength of the metal. Again, when the projectile is not in contact with the charge, it is quite probable that fragments of the cartridge bag or unconsumed powder wedge the body of the projectile against the bore. This would cause the gun to burst with astounding violence.

The following equation expresses the relation found to exist between the density and expansive force of charges of gunpowder, viz.:

$$p=1.841(905d)^{1+0.369d},$$

in which p represents the pressure in atmospheres and d the density of the inflamed products. An inspection of this equation will show that so long as the volume of the charge bears the same proportion to the space in which it is fired, the pressure on the unit of surface is the same, no matter what may be the amount of the charge. Now since the pressure increases or decreases more rapidly than the density (the exponent of the density being greater than unity), it follows that if the value of " d " be very great, as in the case of large cannon,

Weight of powder burned,
(d —Space occupied by gases.)

and it is materially reduced by slipping the projectile forward (thus increasing the space occupied by the gases), then, in order to preserve the original pressure on the unit of surface, the charge must be very much increased; but, this is not the case, the charge remains the same, hence the pressure on the unit of surface is decreased, and in effect we have a very material *under charge*. It is readily seen how an under charge will endanger the piece. If a certain quantity of living force is required to overcome the inertia of a heavy projectile in a given time, a lesser amount of power will require a longer time to overcome the inertia, and the weakest metal confining the charge must suffer the consequences. These few observations are offered in support of what experience teaches and what theory would indicate. Very truly yours,

EDWARD S. FARROW, 2d Lieut. 21st Inf.

* We are informed that the Ordnance Department has reports of some 200 muskets burst in this way.—Ed. JOURNAL.

A TRIBUTE TO THE FRIGATE CONSTITUTION.

U. S. CONSULATE, MALTA, April 2, 1879.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: It will be remembered that it was only a few weeks since that the United States frigate *Constitution* came near being stranded during a gale on the coast of England, and was towed into the Portsmouth dock yard for repairs. I find in the London *Globe* the following manly and generous letter from an Englishman, whose father, in 1812, was a wounded prisoner on the ship, and who himself, 42 years after, was an honored guest on the same vessel at the Cape de Verde Islands. But the letter speaks for itself, and by inserting it in the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL I am fully aware that you will receive the thanks of your many readers. I am, yours truly,

HENRY RUGGLES, U. S. Consul.

THE AMERICAN FRIGATE "CONSTITUTION."

To the Editor of the Globe:

SIR: By a singular coincidence of circumstances there now lies in our great naval harbor of Portsmouth a vessel that Englishmen, especially sailors, should look upon with more than ordinary gaze. Nelson and Trafalgar are still living before our eyes in the brave old *Victory*. So may the American frigate *Constitution* recall another of those famous naval battles of the great wars wherein our fathers fought and so gloriously maintained the honor of our flag. Possibly there may yet be some alive who can remember the gallant action between this same *Constitution* and our own *Guerriere*, under the brave Decres, and though defeat to us was the result of that encounter, yet it was such as no Englishman need be ashamed of. Proud am I that my own father, who had also been with Nelson at Trafalgar, was one of the officers of the *Guerriere*, succumbing to the enemy only when their ship was dismasted and too disabled to fight more. That father (favorably mentioned in his captain's despatches) was himself severely wounded, and, though lingering for years, ultimately died from the effects of those and other wounds. The victor ship treated their conquered foes nobly and generously. Forty-two years afterwards I, while in command of a small vessel on special service, accidentally met the *Constitution* at the Cape de Verde. Her gallant captain invited me and mine on board. We were most courteously received and even honored, not only as humbly representing the British flag, but, in myself, as the son of one who in 1812 stood on that same quarter-deck a wounded naval prisoner of war. The coincidence was singular, and still, singularly, I yet live to possibly tread her deck once more before she may leave the port whither an accident has made her run for repair. But, in relating what I have, there is a motive other than to speak of my brave sire or myself. The American at sea is, like ourselves, ever most courteous and hospitable, as he is also brave; and I would fain crave your notice of his presence now in that gallant old ship, the *Constitution*, to do him, as well as that remarkable vessel, all the honor we can. I am, sir, yours respectfully,

January 16,

W. PARKER SNOW,

THE BERDAN RANGE FINDER.

THE accompanying illustrations show the latest developments of the range finder invented by Gen. Berdan, formerly of our Army, and now resident of Berlin, Germany. It may not be out of place to explain to our non-military readers that a range finder is an instrument by the aid of which the distance of any object can be determined almost at a glance. It consists essentially of two telescopes placed some feet apart, and when both these telescopes are directed to the same object at a distance, it is evident that the axes of the telescopes are no longer parallel. Lines drawn through the object and the axis of each telescope will form the sides of a triangle, while a line connecting the two telescopes will form a base. Fig. 1 represents a side view of instrument No. 6, with the instrument partly turned—doors opened—to show that the instrument can face in any direction, without reference to the position of the wagon, or the base of the turret. This instrument has a fixed base, two telescopes, and a recorder that indicates the distance direct. The base is four metres long; the telescopes 1.12 metres long; with object glasses 90 mm. in diameter; and the recorder is graduated to 10,000 metres. The average time required for taking the distance is thirty seconds, and the errors whether to stationary objects, or to ships, or troops in motion, is within the mean of full and fine sights when the distance is known. This instrument is especially recommended for sea-coast and fortification batteries. Fig. 2 represents instrument No. 7 packed on a horse, the case with instrument on one side and the frame folded on the other side. Fig. 3 represents instrument No. 7 in position, ready to be operated. This instrument has a base of 1.13 metres, telescopes 1.18 metres—packed lengthways of the instrument during transportation—and the recorder is graduated to 6,000 metres. The capacity of No. 7 is just half that of No. 6. The base is less than one-half the size, but the telescopes are more than one-half the power, so the results are the same as with No. 6 at one-half the distance. The time required to operate the No. 7 is about the same as the No. 6. No. 7, with frame, weighs only 154 lbs., whilst No. 6 weighs about 2,200. The telescopes as well as the base must increase with the distance, consequently the weight and cost increase in a still greater proportion. The No. 7 could be used to very great advantage for sea-coast batteries, but in General Berdan's judgment there is no instrument that can take the place of the No. 6 for these large stationary guns on account of its great accuracy, even to objects in motion at long range. The cost of ammunition saved and the increased number of hits would soon pay for the extra cost of the instrument. The No. 7 was made for field and mountain artillery and for shipboard. When either of the ships are approaching the other, or the ships being attacked by torpedo boats, the instrument should be set to a distance short of the enemy, the sights on the guns set to correspond, and the guns kept trained on the enemy so as to be ready to fire all the guns when the vertical hairs in the telescopes cover the same point. The instrument should then be set to a shorter distance and the firing repeated if necessary. General Berdan is making an instrument, No. 8, for infantry, on the same system as No. 7, but smaller and lighter. It is to be transported on the march on a horse like the No. 7, but to be carried by pioneers on the battle field like a stretcher and operated by them. The horse with the pioneers' tools—except their spades, which they may need to throw up a breastwork to cover themselves and the instrument—is to be left in the rear of the regiment. The instrument, of course, will be kept on the flanks of the regiments out of the line of fire, and under cover as much as possible during an engagement. The same with the artillery instrument.

The price of No. 6 is from \$4,000 to \$5,000, No. 7 and No. 8 \$750 to \$1,000. General Berdan justifies the weight and cost of his instrument very satisfactorily. He experimented for eleven years with a great variety of small cheap instruments; first with a single glass and double refracting quartz, at West Point, in 1861. The image was too indistinct, and base too small; then followed a great variety of instruments with measured base, instruments on tripods, with different systems for obviating the necessity of placing the second instrument exactly at a right angle to the side of the triangle, with a recorder to indicate the distance without the use of tables, but he found them of no value whatever in action, for even picked

riflemen, as brave as men could be, were too nervous to adjust one telescope to its proper relative angle to the other, and the instrument vibrated too easily by the wind, as well as by the nervous touch of the men's hands; also too much time, too large an open space, and too much smooth ground for the base, was required; so he then tried an instrument with a fixed base, first with two prisms, and one ocular in the centre of the base, with recorder; then mirrors; then one telescope, one prism, and one mirror, all to be operated from one station and one ocular; but the object could not be seen with sufficient distinctness. So his experience and experiments in active service, not only proved that a range finder was a necessity, but that it must be very solid, have a fixed base with two powerful telescopes, to take the angle direct with cross hairs, in place of by reflection, and a recorder to indicate the distance. He has made seven instruments within the last six years on this

FIG. 1.

M. KUTSCHER, N.A.
BERLIN.

FIG. 2.

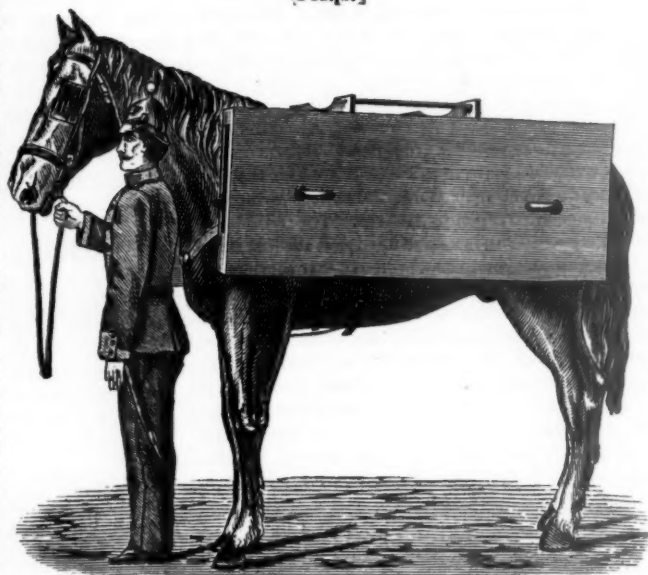
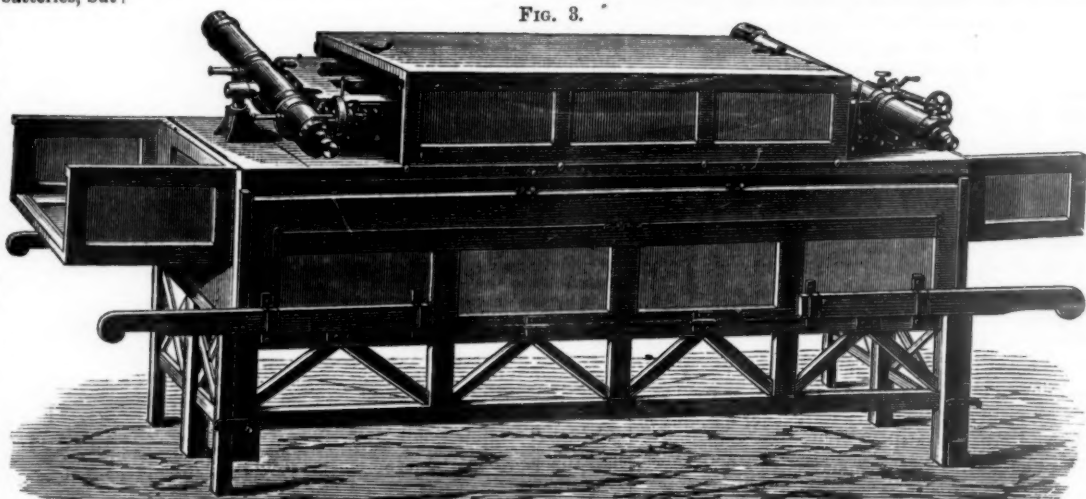


FIG. 3.



system of different sizes and different proportions, and has spent a fortune in perfecting them.

With these instruments the only thing remaining necessary, in his opinion, to make artillery as destructive as possible against troops in line, behind uncovered breast works, in ships, or torpedo boats, is a shrapnel with a fuse that will explode under all circumstances with perfect accuracy. It may be interesting to add that General Berdan claims to have made such a projectile, the details of which are now being perfected; also that these projectiles will be introduced by Herr Krupp, of Essen, Prussia, who has the right to manufacture them.

AMERICAN ARTILLERY.

GERMAN CRITICISM UPON ITS USE DURING THE REBELLION.

WE have already alluded to the interesting articles on the use of field artillery in the American war of secession, which appear in the January and February numbers of the *Jahrbuch für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*. The writer in introducing his subject refers to the fact that our war has not received in Germany the attention it deserves, and explains this by the pre-occupation of the Germans with their own wars. He

then proceeds to briefly trace the history of the secession movement, next describing the nature of the theatre of war in the border States, and showing the effect this peculiar terrain had upon the prolongation of the struggle. The character of our Army before the war is shown, most of the officers being graduates of the Military Academy, trained in Mexico and upon the frontier. Following this is a description of our volunteers and of the peculiarities of the Southern military organization, the assertion being made here that there were two West Point graduates in the Southern army to one in the Northern, a statement which does not agree with Gen. Cullum's estimate that nearly four-fifths of the graduate officers remained faithful to the stars and stripes, even including one-half of those from the South.

An account of the artillery establishment of the Regular Army in 1861 follows, and of the Confederate establishment at the commencement of the war. Further on the Parrott gun is described and compared with the Prussian guns. The Southern artillery is also described, and the powder and projectiles used. The American war happened, as the writer shows, at the epoch of a revolution in artillery, changing from smooth bore to rifled guns. The result was a confusion at the outset in the character of our armament. The remarkable inventive genius of the Americans led them to promptly avail themselves of the

new ideas in artillery, though the smooth bore guns continued to have their advocates. In a description of the organization and the tactics of the artillery, Major, now Colonel and Brevet Major-General Barry appears as "Major Barry."

Our artillery, we are told, had brought into the great war a false idea obtained from its experience in Mexico and with the Indians; the idea that batteries could be broken and united at pleasure, the battery as a tactical unit being entirely ignored. Starting with this false idea the war divides itself into three periods, according to the different methods of employing troops. The first was in 1861, when the movement by column prevailed and the use of artillery in very small divisions of one, two, or three guns, or a single section, seldom a whole battery. Big Bethel, Rich Mountain, Bull Run, Ball's Bluff, Drainsville, Wilson Creek, and Mill's Springs are given as examples of this period. Later in the war single sections of batteries were detached for special service, and even in large engagements single guns were employed, as in the Wilderness or the Rappidan, and at Spottsylvania where the character of the ground prevented the use of artillery in mass. As a general rule, however, artillery was massed in large engagements, as is proven by the citation of Chickamauga and Nashville.

The second period came with the change from the deep column to the movement in line, which resulted in the distribution of the artillery among the different lines of skirmishers, bringing it only gradually into use, though it was at times so placed as to come at once into action if not purposely kept in reserve. The artillery had by this time also gained much in mobility, so that it could be readily made use of.

But the wild attacks and immense losses of the assault in line could not long continue, and we see, therefore, in the third period of the war, that the use of rifle pits and field defenses of all kinds became the rule, and the axe and spade began to play as important a part as the fire arms. Heavier guns thus came into use for the attack, as well as the defence of positions, as at Chattanooga. This led to a great advance in the use of artillery, especially in the Northern States, ammunition being sacrificed to save men, the enemy being often compelled to retire by the use of artillery alone, as at Cashville Station in May, 1864.

The order of march is next described, with the advance main body and rear guard, and the place of the artillery with each be noted, there being but few cases to be observed in which the artillery with the advance was of any special service. Yuka, Oct. 19, 1863, and Sabine Cross Roads, April 8, 1864, are mentioned as examples of artillery ill success.

The second article in the February number considers the artillery on the field of battle with development of the attack, the progress of the engagement, and the final result, the defensive and the pursuit. The article closes with a description of the mounted artillery and the use of our gunboats to support land engagements. In the course of his article the writer says:

In all the campaigns of the war the principle held good that artillery and its material do not need to be spared more than any other branch of the service, and the loss of guns must be regarded as a purely material one, which is honorable if the men who served the guns be dead or wounded beside them. The artillery must always be in the foremost line of battle, must support the weakness or incapacity of the infantry, must if necessary cover a retreat, and therefore we see why so many guns were lost on both sides, more at first on the Union, and later more on the Confederate side. This cheerful spirit of sacrifice on the part of the artillery was everywhere recognized by the other troops, as well as by the commanding officers, who always rewarded the batteries with the highest praise in their reports, and recommended their commanders for promotion. It was repeatedly stated that the artillery had fired rapidly, courageously, and without precipitation or alarm. The value put upon the artillery was best testified to by the manner in which it was protected by other troops, as for instance at Stone River on Dec. 31, 1863, or at Bird Hill, Sept. 19 and 20, 1863, when all their ammunition was exhausted and no more to be obtained. Then artillerymen and infantry together put their shoulders to the wheels. The same brotherhood of arms was exhibited by the rescue of the Totten Battery at Wilson's Creek and the fight at Turner's Gap.

The zeal of the artilleryists overcame generally all difficulties in their way, and even unsafe bridges did not detain them, as is proved by the passage of the Chickahominy, when Stuart's artillery made its raid in the neighborhood of Richmond. Sumner's batteries also succeeded May 31, 1863, in crossing the terribly unsafe bridges rendered so by the rising of the Chickahominy, in order to take part in the battles of Seven Pines or Fair Oaks.

The Russian Imperial Arsenal at Petrozavodsk has just completed its 40,000th cannon. The works, which are situated on the shores of Lake Onega, in the Olonetz government, were founded in 1774, since when it has been the custom to brand each cannon cast with a consecutive number. Most of the field artillery of native manufacture employed by the Russian army is cast at Petrozavodsk, the heavier ordnance being manufactured at Perm on St. Petersburg. The budget of the foundry mostly amounts to a million roubles a year. The iron used at the works is brought from the half-a-dozen mining establishments that exist in the province of Olonetz.

On a recent trial a torpedo boat, built for the British Admiralty by Messrs. Yarrow and Co., showed a mean speed with and against the tide of 31.93 knots, 25½ statute miles an hour. This craft is of the same dimensions (86ft. long) as those already built for the government, which on their trials have given speeds varying from eighteen to nineteen knots, and adds *Broad Arrow*, "The fastest boat in the world."

At a naval court-martial held at Devonport, England, recently, a man named James Beer admitted that he had deserted from the Royal Marines, but pleaded that he had an uncontrollable liability to sea-sickness, and was constantly ill on shipboard. Finding his life wretched and his constitution weakened, he left the Marines and joined the 53d Regiment. He appeared in the uniform of a corporal, having been promoted for good conduct. He stated that he wished to serve the Queen. The facts were admitted as true, but nevertheless the prisoner was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labor.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

ENGLAND is reducing the number of boys in training for her navy, and lowering the standard as to size.

THE position of officers of the Royal British artillery and engineers is reported to have materially improved of late years.

M. GAMBETTA has economized 15,000 francs a year by reducing the guard of honor which presents arms and beats drums as he approaches to take the chair in the Chamber.

It is asserted in Russian military circles that General Miliutin has advised the Czar to shorten the term of service in the army from six years to four.

A SERIES of experiments has just been made at Elswick, England, with a 10-inch gun, to solve the problem of the actual effect of air spaces left between the powder and the shot in heavy guns with suitable powder. A charge of 85 lbs. of pebble powder was used in each case, with projectiles of about 400 lbs. With this charge and projectile touching each other, the pressure in the powder chamber is about 30 tons on the square inch, and velocity of shot about 1,487 feet. When the shot was placed two feet from the powder, the pressure on the back of the bore was only 11½ tons, and on the base of the shot less than ten tons. The velocity of the shot was 1,240 feet. For the second round the space left was four feet, the pressure on the back of bore about 10 tons, and on the base of shot 6 and 8 tons. The velocity was 1,067 feet. For the third round a space of 6 feet was left, and a wad of the *Thunderer* pattern placed in front of the shot. Velocity 850 feet, pressure on back of bore less than 10 tons, and on base of shot rather less than in the preceding experiment. Once more was tried a 2 feet space, but this time with a wad four feet in front of the shot. Velocity 1,308 feet, pressure at bottom of bore 11½ tons, and at base of shot between 8 and 9 tons. "This," says the *United Service Gazette*, "effectually settles the question as to air spaces under ordinary conditions such as that of the *Thunderer*'s; they rather tend to save the gun than to destroy it."

A TABLE in the *Golos* gives the ages of the most celebrated Russian naval officers, on appointment as rear-admiral and admiral:

	Rear-Admiral.	Admiral.
S. K. Greig.....	34	49
G. A. Spiridoff.....	40	56
V. J. Tchitchakoff.....	44	56
F. F. Ushakoff.....	47	56
A. S. Greig.....	31	53
P. S. Nachimoff.....	43	51

AT the suggestion of Gen. Kotzebue, Governor of Poland, the Russian government has resolved to establish a military academy at Warsaw, for the training of the sons of the Polish gentry. Many of the instructors will be Polish officers, at present serving with the Russian army.

THE London *Examiner* states that the Special Imperial Commission appointed to inquire into the best means of reducing the expenditure of Russia has discovered defalcations of such magnitude, and involving so many high personages, that it has been deemed necessary to dismiss the stenographical staff, and to pursue inquiries with the secrecy of a Cabinet Council. The frauds brought to light in connection with the Admiralty are enormous—sufficient, in short, to have provided Russia with a fleet of ironclads as large as that of Germany. Admiral Lesovsky, the Minister of Marine, has tendered his resignation, but the Czar has refused, for the present, to accept it.

THE London *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "A careful study of the report of the committee which inquired into the causes of the bursting of the *Thunderer*'s gun, seems to have convinced the Admiralty that no fault is to be laid to the charge of the hydraulic gear with which the guns were provided by Sir William Armstrong's firm. While doubts were entertained upon this matter, directions were given for the work upon the machinery, which was in course of construction at Elswick for the *Ajax* and *Agamemnon*, to be suspended."

To be caught in a snow storm in Africa is a novel experience, but the French lost nineteen men snowed up and frozen during the march of a column of 177 in Algeria, from Aumale to relieve the garrison at Boghar.

THE *Vedette*, reviewing the position in South Africa, says that the situation is much more critical than people in England are aware of.

The loss of the French floating battery *Arrogante*, with five officers and forty-four men drowned, is reported to be due to the fact that owing to the suddenness and intensity of the gale in which she was caught, the water-tight compartment forward was filled, the crew being unable to stop the hawse-holes and prevent the sea rushing in. Dipping her nose as she did, the pumps could not be used with effect, and when an attempt was made to run her ashore, it was found impossible to steam ahead or astern. The *Arrogante*, therefore, drifted, broadside on, towards the coast, and was swamped by a heavy sea, which washed all the officers and a portion of the crew overboard. An eye witness reports that when officers and men were swept overboard, two officers and one man caught hold of a ladder; the man, seeing that the ladder could not support three persons, said he would trust to God, and let go. This gallant fellow managed to get safely to shore. The consort of the *Arrogante*, the *Implacable*, also filled forward, and she was pitching in a most dangerous manner, when her captain ordered the water-tight compartment to be broken through; and this brought the water aft, immediately relieved the bow, and enabled the pumps to go to work.

CAPTAIN PETROVITCH, of the Russian Army, has published a brochure, in which he contends that the revolver ought to be more generally used, and expresses his belief that the time is fast approaching when it will be found in the equipment of every soldier.

"THE battle which the *Army and Navy Gazette* has fought single-handed for so many years," says our English contemporary, "is on the eve of victory at last. The vehement opposition to the breech-loading system, of which the *Times* was one of the leaders, and in which many artillery officers took a part, has fairly given way and broken down. It began with the Navy, and from the Navy has now come the blow which has shattered that resistance even to a fair trial of breech-loading ordnance which has been

successful, although gradually losing strength under the pressure of accomplished facts and accumulating evidence. . . . If breech-loaders prove to be the best guns for turrets, there cannot be any service for which they are not, at least, as good as muzzle-loaders. Time fuses and shrapnel are much in favor with our artillerymen, and no one can question their excellence, when the fuses act; but there is no reason for thinking that time fuses cannot be used with breech-loaders, and the discovery of the great utility of enlarged chambers—if it be a discovery—has given an additional argument in favor of the latter. As guns increased in size, and especially in length, the embarrassments connected with muzzle-loading grew upon the service with unmistakable power, and the apparatus of hydraulic loading and hydri-pulping, gas checks, *papier mache* wads, tell-tales, and the other very ingenious devices introduced to meet them, revealed the inherent vices, when applied to large guns, of the system, for which its advocates claimed as the greatest merits, simplicity and freedom from chances of error, failure and other accidents."

THE new French standards are to be distributed on the 8th of June with imposing ceremony. The War Minister has sent a circular to the various commanders of army corps, inquiring what names should be inscribed on the colors of the different regiments—the names of battles ranging from the first victories of the Revolution down to, and inclusive of, the Mexican expedition. The names the most often repeated are those of Wagram, Austerlitz, Jena, Eylau, Sebastopol, Solferino and Magenta.

L'ARMÉE FRANÇAISE publishes an interesting account of the Prussian army in the time of Louis XV. of France, written by his Minister, the Duke of Choiseul, which exists in the Library of Tours, saved from the sack of Chanteloup. It would seem that the King of Prussia had even then his annual manoeuvres, but in many respects the army was deficient, especially in artillery.

A WRITER in the German *Organ der Militär-Wissenschaftlichen Vereine* (Vol. XVIII., Part I.) in an article, "The Rivalry of England and Russia in Central Asia," holds that Great Britain may as well resign her Indian Empire, for the inevitable will happen sooner or later; the Cossack will water his horse in the Indus.

THE February number of the *Jahrbuch für die Deutsche Armee und Marine* contains an article on the Library of the German General Staff at Berlin, which now includes 16,420 works, numbering 51,000 volumes, with a proportionate number of charts, maps and plans, including 570 works on the French army alone. The library of the Russian General Staff, which contains 41,674 works, including 87,678 volumes, was in 1878 used by 222 persons, who borrowed 3,230 volumes! Judged by this standard, the value of the military library at St. Petersburg is far below that of Berlin.

In a recent letter to the *Times*, Sir William Palliser states that after an extended series of experiments he can come to no other conclusion than that the *Thunderer* committee were mistaken in their belief that the late explosion of the 38-ton gun on board that ship was solely caused by double loading.

A GERMAN military paper gives some details of the composition of the newly-formed Bulgarian Army, from which it will be seen that the Russification of that force is most complete. Each battalion of infantry has a Russian major or lieutenant-colonel and four Russian captains and an adjutant, and its ranks are leavened with five Russian non-commissioned officers and seventy privates. Each squadron of cavalry has a Russian captain, sergeant, and ten troopers; each battery of artillery a Russian captain, sergeant-major, and forty-three gunners; and each company of pioneers a first lieutenant, a non-commissioned officer, and forty-nine privates of the same nationality. The whole Bulgarian force consists ostensibly of 22,350 men, 345 guns and 2,009 horses; but besides these, it is stated that at least 60,000 men have been privately drilled and trained. When the next war breaks out, therefore, Bulgaria will be quite prepared to do her part against the Turks.

THE *Pall Mall* publishes details regarding the two new monster pieces of ordnance now approaching completion in the Krupp factory at Essen. These guns, we are told, have calibres of 16in. and 18in. respectively. The length of the 18in. gun is 36ft 8in., and its weight 120 tons. The projectile discharged by this mammoth is to weigh 2,530lb. or rather more than 1 ton 20wt., and the charge is to consist of 550lb. of prismatic powder. Compared with this monster gun, the largest piece of ordnance in the English service, the 80-ton gun is a puny weapon, as its projectile is 830lb. less in weight, and its charge of powder 200lb. smaller, than in the case of the German weapon.

CETWAYO has been imitating Xerxes in his method of numbering his troops. Before he started his impi on the Iseandula expedition, he put pegs into the ground to measure off his men by the yard. When the regiments returned, two of them, the Umcoitya and another, did not come up to the original measure by a considerable space; in fact, they had been nearly exterminated. Whereupon the leaders were put to death for having lost too many men. Again, when Col. Pearson defeated the Zulus, the leaders complained to the King that, though they could face cavalry and cannon, they could make no way against the "running fire" of the white men. But Cetwayo, unable to understand the details of the engines of destruction which they had described, put them to death for "frightening the rest of the soldiery by their stories." From all accounts the Zulu army seem to be considerably demoralized by their heavy losses, and are unwilling to fight in the open. They have now strict orders not to attack any intrenched position, after their failures at Rorke's Drift and Ekowe.

FOUR Turkish officers were recently baptized into the Russian Church at Sebastopol, where they had been held as prisoners of war. During their stay they had established such a friendship with their former foes that when the time came for their release they reluctantly returned to Turkey. When they reached their Turkish quarters, the Sultan's Government refused to pay them for the twenty-two months they had been prisoners in Russia, and so they determined to go back to Sebastopol, and become subjects of the Czar. To do so properly and acceptably they embraced Christianity. At their baptism the most prominent Russians of the place quarrelled with each other for the honor of being the godfathers of these new Christians, who at once acquired many powerful friends and patrons. There have recently been other cases of the baptism of Turkish men and women in Russia. Then several Russian regiments adopted Turkish orphans found on battlefields or in the deserted villages during the late war. The orphans, when baptized, received the names of the regiments adopting them, and these regiments agreed to support them till they are of age.

THE Gatling gun is finding a strong rival in England in the Nordenföhr torpedo battery gun, which has been tried at Portsmouth, and reported favorably upon as a defence against the approach of torpedo boats. Some English ships of the large and lengthy class will be provided with a battery of six of these guns.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THIRTY-SECOND NEW YORK (BROOKLYN).—On Monday, April 21 the right wing of this command, Companies A, B, H and E, equalized twelve files front, in full dress uniform, were paraded for drill at the Armory, Bushwick avenue. The formation was good and prompt, and the turn over to Lieut.-Col. Bossert excellent. After a short march in column of fours the movements of the battalion were commenced with the "centre forward," followed by a deployment by two movements—both in commendable shape, although the left wing failed to take the oblique at the march, causing some crowding among the file closers. An advance and retreat in line of battle were well done, stop and alignment being almost perfect, and were immediately succeeded by "Right of companies rear into column." This movement, found so very difficult in many regiments, was performed in a clean and correct manner; officers careful as to distance, and commands given and obeyed promptly. A total absence of the shuffle and side step was observed at the dress. Single and double ranks were formed while in column, but not with the precision of the previous movements. After a march column of fours to and on the right close column of companies were executed, a change of direction by the right flank and a deployment on first division faced to the rear, were then rendered exceedingly fair, considering the space allowed for the movements. Close column movements and deployments were next essayed, the several changes, as a rule, prompt and carefully performed. At the close of the drill Co. G, which was excused from drill on account of the size of the room, were formed twelve files front, under Lieut. Schwenck, and gave a very handsome exhibition of the school of the company and the manual. The step was excellent, distances in column of fours good, and the manual exceedingly well rendered. The battalion was then re-formed for dress parade, at the completion of which Corporal C. Grotz, Co. C, was called to the front, and presented with a handsome gold medal for the best score during the armory practice of the winter, he having made 74 out of the possible 100 points. A promenade concert and ball, under the direction of the sergeants of the left wing as committee, followed the military ceremonies.

The left wing will drill on May 5, under Major Finkelmeier, and as these drills are looked upon as competitive trials much interest is taken in the result. The proceeds of the drills and concerts are devoted to the benefit fund of the regiment, under the direction of the Veteran Association.

TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION UTAH.—The new uniforms for the members of this command were delivered April 14. The coats are "regulation" of dark blue material and are very handsome, the trousers being of a lighter shade of blue with elaborate stripe. A new company is being organized in the battalion. Over forty names have been secured to date. It is expected that the company will be mustered in May 20. Co. A, Veterans, gave their annual ball April 23. The Conkling Corps Co. D, will receive their friends at the festival arranged for May 8. An inspector of rifle practice, who promises to do his whole duty has been secured.

TWENTY-THIRD NEW YORK (BROOKLYN).—On Saturday, April 19th, the right wing of this regiment, Cos. D, E, F, and G, were assembled in full dress uniform at the armory for battalion drill, military manoeuvres, and the manual in line clean and smooth, and the battalion turned over to Lieut.-Col. J. N. Partridge. The drill consisted of the usual marches column of fours, playment into column, marching in column and deployments into line, with advances in line, breaking of subdivisions to the front with changes of direction, etc., all of which were in the main handsomely executed, and although four or five companies were commanded by lieutenants very few mistakes occurred. The principal errors of the drill were those of the guides who were particularly slow and often at fault in assuming position. At the close of the battalion movements line was formed for dress parade, officers and men being on their mettle. The manual, "carry, order, and parade rest" would be indeed hard to excel, while the steadiness of the men during the "sound off" could not be improved on. The present was handsomely rendered, and the manual in line clean and smooth, the several motions being distinct and cadence accurate. At the close of dress parade the men were marched to company quarters and dismissed, although the guard, which was mounted in due form at 7:30 p. m., Lieut. C. E. McClellan being officer of the guard, was retained on duty during the balance of the evening. The concert, under the direction of Band Master Wernig, was next in order, the visitors and guests thronging the floor and company rooms, while later in the evening dancing was indulged in. From first to last not a single flaw was to be found in the ceremonies or reception, the several committees being one and all willing and anxious to extend every courtesy to guests and visitors. The committees of the evening were: Reception—Col. Rodney C. Ward, Adjutant J. B. Frothingham, Asst. Surg. E. A. Lewis, Commissary Charles E. Bridge and Capt. C. L. Fincke. Floor—Edward Lynes, J. J. Murray, L. B. Cummings, G. C. Elden, John Sweeney, and D. C. Finney. The next concert will be given on May 3, during which the left wing will execute battalion movements under the direction of Major Barnes, guard will be regularly mounted, and a dress parade will be executed.

Among the visitors present were Gen. John Pope, U. S. A., and Major Dunn, of his staff; Adjt.-Gen. Woodward and Gen. Molinoux. Gen. Pope, who complimented Col. Partridge very highly upon the drill, inspected the Armory and the company room and the regimental books with great interest. The cadet corps, Lieut.-Colonel John N. Partridge, commanding, are directed to assemble for drill and instruction on Friday evenings, April 25, May 9 and 16, and for review and inspection by Colonel Rodney C. Ward, on Friday, May 2, at 7:45 o'clock. The following changes are announced in the corps: Resignation—Acting Right General Guide W. B. Despard. Promotion—G. W. Schwacofer, to be Right General Guide. Appointments—Privates George G. Teller, Fred. M. Bennett, Howard W. Foote, and Wm. H. West, 2nd regiment, to be Acting Markers. Cadet Corporals—Wm. E. O. Beebe, Co. A; Henry H. Schmittman and Walter P. Ropes, Co. B; Thos. Cochran, Co. C; Wm. W. Campbell, Co. D; Edwin H. Smith, Co. E; Charles D. Cushman and Chas. W. Fernald, Co. F. A handsome rifle has been presented to the corps to be competed for at Creedmoor during the summer; also marksmen's badges similar to those issued by the State will be awarded to the successful shots of the corps.

TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.—Cos. A, B, D and E, equalized in six commands twelve files front, in fatigue uniform, was turned over to Col. Porter for drill and instruction at the armory, West Fourteenth street, on April 22. The assembly was prompt, equalization rapid, and without waste of time the drill was commenced, a short march in column of fours being followed by the loadings and fringes. As a rule the execution of this part of the manual was not up to the regimental standard; the motions were slow and somewhat ragged, while the files were not delivered solid. The rear rank men could be greatly improved, particularly in the step off and raising of the piece at the obliques. An advance in line commenced the battalion movements, men being very steady, and step excellent. From this line close column of first and fourth divisions right and left in front with deployments on right and left divisions and by column of fours march were repeatedly executed, the mistakes being all to the credit of the commandant of the color company. At the first playment, he halted after the wheel by fours, awaiting further instructions as to which direction he should take; in the formation of column of fours he was slow to take up the march and consequently lost considerable distance. At a playment on first division right in front, his division entered the column in rear instead of in front of the third division, while in nearly every case too much distance was allowed. A change of direction by the right flank was handsomely executed, and the formation of

column of fours for the first time was correctly performed, each division taking up the march in proper time. After another advance the double column was formed, the slowness of the first and sixth companies marring the execution. The deployment to right and left was splendid. This formation was repeated in fine shape, but the deployment by two movements was spoiled by the blunder of the color company advancing instead of wheeling at the command. For a third time the movements were repeated and supported in perfect shape, except that the centre division failed to support arms at the playment until all the others were complete. After a short rest, the march in column of fours was repeated, but at a wheel by fours into line the commandants of the left wing dress to the wrong flank. The dress should be to the point of rest. Several changes of front on first company and sixth company were rendered in excellent shape. The major should remember that markers when posted in successive formations should always face to the point of rest. The markers of this regiment deserve special praise for the prompt and most correct discharge of their duties; the two engaged with this wing are the best we have ever observed at a battalion drill of the National Guard. After a march in column of fours double time, a formation of column of companies, and a march in column with some most excellent wheelings, the command was dismissed after a most excellent working drill.

THIRTIETH NEW YORK (BROOKLYN).—The following are the complete arrangements for the proposed trip to Montreal on the occasion of the Queen's birthday, next month. The regiment will assemble at the armory on Thursday, May 23, at 7:30 p. m., in heavy marching order and with one day's rations, will march to the Grand Central Depot, leave New York by way of the New Haven Railroad at 10 p. m., going through without stop to Springfield in four hours. Here the train will be switched over to the Vermont Central road and will stop at Roxbury, Vt., at 6:30 a. m. on Friday. At St. Albans the regiment will breakfast, and then push on to a point on the St. Lawrence River opposite the Lachine Rapids, where the Montreal committee will be waiting in a steamer, on which the regiment will embark and sail to Montreal, shooting the rapids and passing under the Victoria Bridge. The officers and men will be quartered in the Victoria Hotel, which is in the rear of the Windsor Hotel, and will be supplied with rations from that house. At 10 a. m. on Saturday, May 24, the regiment will march to the Montreal Park, where together with the Canadian troops it will be reviewed by the Governor-General and the Princess Louise, and afterwards will be entertained at the Agricultural Grounds. On Sunday Mr. Beecher will preach in one of the churches, and the regiment will attend in a body. It will leave Montreal at 7 p. m. on Sunday, and arrive at Hartford Monday morning at 8:30, where it will be received by the 1st Connecticut, Col. Barbour. After a review by Gen. S. R. Smith the regiment will be entertained at the Hartford Hotel. At 2 p. m. it will start for New York, and will reach this city at 5 p. m., being received by Separate Troop D, the 9th New York, and the 14th Brooklyn. The 13th will then be escorted from the depot to the armory in Brooklyn.

The Montreal reception given on April 23 was most successfully carried out. The several companies were out in full numbers, and maintained their increasing reputation for completeness in the execution of battalion movements. The concert under Bandmaster Dodworth—overture to "Zampa," "The Old Folks at Home," with cornet solo; selections from "Pinafore," "Gungel's Galop," "Pleasures of Matrimony," and the Duke of Edinburgh's "Galates"—were all most loudly and deservedly applauded, while in the closing hop the "lads and lasses" enjoyed themselves to their heart's content.

THE CHAMPION MARKSMAN'S BADGE, 1879.—Notwithstanding the storm of Saturday April 19, about fifteen enthusiastic National Guardsmen representing the 7th, 9th, 12th and 23d regiments, New York, and Battery C, Brooklyn, congregated at Creedmoor to compete in the first match for the Champion Marksmen's Badge, 1879, presented by Gen. Wm. F. Rogers, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, S. N. Y., under the following conditions: Open to all members of the National Rifle Association and all members of the National Guard of the State of New York in uniform. Distances, 200 and 500 yards; five shots at each distance; weapon, Remington rifle, New York State model; position, standing at 200; any, with head toward the target, at 500 yards. Members of the National Guard may, with the consent of their respective regiments, enter their names made in this match as a qualification for the Marksmen's Badge presented by the State. The prospects of a match even at half-past two p. m. was very slim, rain and snow falling alternately to the great discomfort of the soldiers. At three p. m., however, a slight break was observed, the wind shifted, the rain ceased, and the match was called. Thirteen men responded, making twenty-six entries, and the match commenced at 200 yards. Notwithstanding the cold disagreeable wind the shooting was remarkably good at this range, 21, 20, 20 and 19 being secured in the five rounds. None seemed to care much for the work at this distance, the speculation being on the result at the mid range. The result, however, rather upset the calculations, for most remarkable work was had even in the face of the head wind and want of practice. Sergt. Dolan, of the 12th, made a full score, five straight bull's eyes; Underwood, of the 7th, scored 21; Eagle had 20, while 19 and 18 were most common. At the close the scores were tallied, and it was found that Corp. C. H. Eagle, of the 7th regiment, was best man, with 42 out of the possible 50 points, and he was declared the winner. Sergt. Dolan, of the 12th, won for the first time the badge offered by Mr. A. H. Weston, assistant secretary N. R. A.; while Underwood and Capt. Robbins, of the 7th, won the money prizes. The following are the qualifying scores:

	200 yards.	500 yards.	Tot.
Corp. C. H. Eagle, 7th regt.	45 45 42—32	3 45 44—20—42	
Sergt. T. J. Dolan, 12th regt.	43 44 40—16	5 55 55—35—41	
Priv. W. Underwood, 7th regt.	43 43 40—20	4 43 35—20—41	
Capt. C. F. Robbins, 7th regt.	44 44 40—30	4 44 35—19—39	
Priv. J. R. Grohman, Batt. C.	3 43 44—18	4 43 35—19—37	
Sergt. N. D. Ward, 9th regt.	4 43 44—19	3 43 43—18—37	
Priv. J. L. Paulding, 13th regt.	4 44 45—21	3 53 32—16—37	
G. F. Merchant, 7th regt.	4 43 34—18	2 45 44—18—36	
S. H. Denton, Jr., 7th.	3 33 44—16	3 34 45—19—35	
E. L. Dow, 23d regt.	3 34 34—19	3 30 42—13—34	
Major J. H. Jones, 13th regt.	2 33 33—11	3 33 34—15—34	
Priv. Uriah Wood, 12th regt.	4 33 33—16	0 0 32—0—32	

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS S. N. Y.—General Order No. 8, dated April 14, refers in detail to the rifle practice by the National Guard during the season of 1879, and approves and confirms the rules prepared by Gen. Wm. F. Rogers. It also contains rules for the issue of supplies of ammunition and for defraying the cost of transporting organizations from their headquarters to the ranges on which they practice. Each organization having a figure of merit over twenty-five (General Order No. 23, series of 1878) will be allowed to draw forty rounds for each of its members. Those having a lower figure may draw twenty rounds, and as soon as they are expended they may, with the consent of their division commander, obtain twenty more. All ammunition required beyond this must be provided by the organizations themselves. Each command located three miles or more from its range may draw for one transportation to and from that range for each of its members.

General Order No. 9, April 21, calls the attention of officers to the act (Laws, 1879) which provide for more completely equipping the National Guard of the State, viz.: Sec. 3. Such overcoat, and equipment as may be issued, shall be kept, when not in actual use, at the headquarters of each organization in lockers provided, or to be provided therefor by the respective counties. Division commanders, before forwarding approved any requisition for overcoats or equipments, will ascertain from proper inspection, that the organization for whose equipment such requisition is made, occupies an armory properly prepared for safe keeping of such issues. Their approval will be accompanied with a certificate to that effect. Requisitions for overcoats, etc., required to complete the equipment of each organization as shown by its strength in the quarterly returns for April, instant (including the proportion already issued), are to be immediately prepared and forwarded with the action of intermediate headquarters endorsed thereon. Regiments not properly provided with suitable lockers, etc., for preserving State property, are required to secure the same as provided in section 121, M. C., as amended.

THE SKIRMISHER'S MATCH.—The eleventh competition for the gold badge presented by Gen. Hiram Duryea was shot at Creedmoor on Wednesday, April 23, under the most pleasing circum-

stances of wind and weather. The contest is open to all National Guardsmen and members of the N. R. A., under the following conditions: Any military rifle, distances 200 to 200 yards, second class targets. Squads are formed at 500 yards, one man to each target, and at signal advance, on second signal halt and fire, any position, with head toward the target, being allowed. When the squads reach 300 yards, they march in retreat, halting and firing at the signals. There were ten entries, and as three men, Corp. C. H. Eagle, 7th, Capt. W. C. Reddy and Sergt. James Ross, 13th regiment, had each captured two matches, it was fully expected that this contest would decide the ownership. Eagle and Ross answered to the call, but Reddy was absent, owing to a rather severe attack of neuralgia. The assignments were promptly made, Eagle, McLewee and Mangum, 7th regiment, Ross, 13th, and McCormick, 69th, being in the first squad. Naturally the main interest was centred in the work of Ross and Eagle, and each shot was watched and counted up. Ross scored an inner 3, and Eagle an outer 2, on the first round, but on the second Ross missed. Eagle held steady and closed for 17, while Ross had but 11. On the retreat Eagle broke on his second and third shot, while Ross was plainly demoralized by his failure at the advance. The result of the round was satisfactory to all but these two, as it was now certain that the badge would go over, McLewee being best man with 37. The second squad was composed of Capt. Miller and Lieut. Flak, U. S. Engineers, Paulding and Dolan, 13th regiment, and Wm. M. Farrow. The advance with the exception of McCormick was handsomely covered, Paulding being top with 20 points. The retreat was also fair, Paulding and Flak having 17, Dolan and Farrow 19. The addition showed a tie between McLewee and Paulding, but as the latter had the best score in the retreat, he was declared the winner. In the next competition there will be four men with double mortgages on the badge, and some excellent shooting may be expected. The following are the scores:

	Advance.	Retreat.	Tot.
J. L. Paulding.	4 4 3 4 5—20	5 4 3 4 4—17—37	
F. C. McLewee.	5 5 4 5—21	4 3 3 4 3—16—37	
W. L. Flak.	4 4 5 5—19	5 4 3 3 2—17—36	
T. J. Dolan.	3 2 3 3—14	5 4 4 4 3—19—33	
W. M. Farrow.	2 2 4 5—13	5 3 4 4 3—19—32	
C. H. Eagle.	2 2 4 5—17	4 0 3 4 4—14—31	
J. W. Mangum.	0 2 3 3—9	3 3 3 4 3—17—26	
Jas. Ross.	3 0 4 2—11	4 0 0 4 0—8—19	
P. McCormick.	0 0 4 3—7	5 2 0 0 0—7—14	
A. M. Miller.	Not returned.		

NEW JERSEY.—The annual inspections of the organizations in the 1st brigade will be held as follows: 1st regiment, May 13; 4th regiment, May 15 and 19; 5th regiment, May 6; 9th regiment, May 8 and 9; 2d battalion, May 2 and 7; battery A, May 1, at 8 o'clock p. m. The field and staff of the 4th and 9th regiments and 2d battalion will parade for inspection and muster with the company nearest the regimental or battalion headquarters. Lieut.-Col. George E. P. Howard, Inspector on the staff of the general commanding will make the inspection. 9th regiment.—This regiment is directed to assemble at Odd Fellows Hall, in full dress uniform, at 8 o'clock p. m. for annual inspection, as follows: First staff, non-commissioned staff and Co.s A, B and C on Thursday, the 25th, and Cos. D, E and F on Friday, the 9th day of May next. At a meeting of the regimental rifle team, held Saturday evening, April 19, sixteen members were present. Captain Wood was elected captain of the team for 1879, and the team was enlarged to twenty-four members. A committee of three were appointed to ascertain the requirements of the team, and report to the board of officers. It is evident that the 9th proposes to keep the prizes won last year. With twenty-four shots to select from they should certainly be able to pick a very good twelve.

At Brinton, on April 19, the fourth competition "Ballard Match" was held. Mr. W. M. Farrow won the fourth Ballard competition match, with the following score (four string five rounds, each without cleaning): 22, 23, 21; total, 66. The range equipments are in good condition. In May an extended programme will be ready for the National Guard.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The State Fencibles, Cos. A and B, were inspected by the brigade Inspector April 10, and presented a most excellent appearance, which must have been in this respect perfectly satisfactory. We expected to see these two companies equalized into four for the purpose of showing the proficiency of the 1st and 2d battalions of rifle practice, and a plenty of men with which to do it—instead, a detail was made of twelve from each company in the battalion, and commanded by a captain; formation excellent. A number of movements were nicely executed, at same time marred by occasional errors. Change of front by right flank, executed in double time excellently. Centre forward, the left centre company obliqued neither quick nor far enough; otherwise movement was fair. Formation of line in double time, marred by wrong command of instructor—in fact his commands in general could be improved upon—and badly executed by companies making on left into line, repeated and executed to opposite side with fair success. Manual excellent; but little attention, however, is paid to the Tactics by guides and file-closers. Column of companies close in mass on first company well executed, but not finished by a support arms until cautioned by instructor. All in all, the drill was very fair one. Guard mounting followed; ceremony excellent, except that drum corps did not sound off down the line. Posting and relieving of sentinels, their duties on post, etc., were rendered as fairly as any of others, but challenges were given with a great deal of hesitancy. An excellent dress parade ended the evening's exercises; men steady; manual excellent.

Col. Bonafant, late colonel of the 30th regiment (raised during the war), was recently elected to the command of the Battalion Washington Grays, and assumed command the latter part of last week. Since the organization of the battalion it has unfortunately been without a permanent commanding officer, and although the material is of the best, it has, to say the least, not improved. The choice now made is an excellent one. He ordered a battalion drill last Saturday evening, which was the first that they have had.

FIRST REGIMENT.—Full dress drills have been made during the past week, and the 1st and 2d battalions turned out on the evening of April 9, with a front of twelve each. Column of companies being formed, ranks were opened for inspection. Considerable untidiness was noted, although general appearance was excellent. During the subsequent drill but few errors were noted, and most of the movements were beautifully rendered. Column of fours alignments fair, but step unsteady.

Monday evening, April 14, Cos. D, F and I were to have assembled for drill at the armory, but the dress drill was postponed. D this company was excused from taking part with the others, and inspected separately at their own armory. We understand this was the second time that this has been allowed; and although there is no question as to the power to so excuse a company it is questionable whether it is not detrimental. At any rate the whole evening's performance seemed to be marred thereby. The inspection of Cos. F and I were satisfactory. After this was through, without forming line, a battalion of four companies was improperly formed by utilizing the rear ranks of the two companies as a third on fourth companies, and were then drilled. The acting adjutant from appearances was not at fault, but ordered to so form the battalion by higher authority. But few movements were executed; march in column of fours, alignments poor in second and third companies. To the manual the most attention was paid, and was very fairly executed. The most serious fault was the lack of tolerable instruction at the termination of latter failed to give commands "posts."

Saturday, April 19, being the eighteenth anniversary of its organization, the 1st regiment, Col. Wiederhelm commanding, made its annual parade, accompanied as usual by the Veteran Corps. Passing over quite a lengthy route, the final display was made on Broad street in passing in review before Governor Hoyt, Maj.-Gen. Bartruff, Gen. Patterson, and others. Upon the lower portion of the route, owing to the bad conditions of the streets, the marching was not tolerable; but Broad street, being in fair condition, during the passage the men were upon their mettle, and the marching was admirable. Distance, step, and alignments were of the very best description. We have so often commented adversely upon the step that we are particularly gratified to say that it was almost faultless, evincing that attention has been paid to the subject. The improvement in the step was conservative in making the passage the superb success that it was. The regiment was in full dress uniform and knapsacks with blankets rolled. On the return to the armory a company not bringing his men to a carry when again passing the

reviewing officers, otherwise the same commendation could be given as on the previous march.

Battalion State Fencibles, Philadelphia.—Co. C and D, were inspected in full fatigue uniform on Thursday evening, April 17. Line was nicely formed and the battalion turned over by Acting Adjutant Moser. Wheeling into column of companies for inspection was marred by incorrect dressing, followed by the verbose order "prepare for inspection" rear open order. In appearance, steadiness and discipline those present were as usual beyond criticism; proficiency in handling their pieces commendable. For purpose of showing their proficiency in drill details were made from each company in the battalion. After equalization into four companies of twelve front line was again quickly formed, and battalion presented. Column of fours break from the right to march to the left was finely rendered, distances well taken, alignments excellent. A fours left forming line followed by a halt was perfect, scarcely any dressing being requisite. A backward guide centre was beautiful in alignment. Companies break from the right to march to the left was wholly without error, the turnings being superb, as was also the march in column of companies both forward and to the rear; the latter was really handsome. Change of direction, however, was marred by third company making a turn instead of wheel. Marching in column of fours left in front was followed by the right close column of companies, and finely performed. Change direction by the right flank, double time, was performed in splendid shape, other than that the step in double time is short; following came a change by the left flank, badly marred by the first company making simply a four left, and marching down the room followed by the others. This was we may say the only real balk of the evening. On fourth company close in mass, fours right about, was marred by captain of second company upon approaching his correct distance making an about to the wrong flank, otherwise movement was good. The same blunder was made upon a repetition of the movement. Right of companies rear into column was nicely executed, companies being excellently aligned upon termination of the march. Marching in column of fours during the evening was generally very fine, alignments excellent, but at times slight crowding in right company; fours right about and halt, pieces brought to the carry almost as one man. The step quick time in the armory is much better than we ever did it outside. Guard mounting followed, and was followed by a dress parade. Formation for the latter prompt and handsome. During the sound of the discipline was commendable, the slightest movement was discoverable. The manual is in perfect time, but the manner of making some of them should be changed. In the several movements in which they have so far been drilled the battalion is becoming well nigh perfect. May 26 is the anniversary of the organization of the corps State Fencibles, and this year will be made a gala occasion. The day will be taken up by a parade, full dress drill in the Main Exhibition Building, and terminated we believe by a hop. It is expected that every company composing the Centennial Legion in 1876 will again be represented, and take part in the exercises.

ILLINOIS.—The bill before the Legislature which has been the local point of every body's interest in National Guard circles for some time, has at last taken some definite shape, after a severe struggle through committees, and a hard and well fought battle on the part of its friends in the House. It has reached the order of a third reading, and will undoubtedly pass by a fair majority when it is put upon its passage, and will then go to the Senate where the opposition to it is assumed to be less strong. Among the salient points of this bill are: A limitation numerically of the National Guard to 8,000 enlisted men divided into three brigades, under brigadier-general, reported to the Governor in-Chief direct through the Adjutant-General, whose rank is to be brigadier-general. It legislates out of existence the present division commander and his staff. It increases the appropriation to about double what it now is—to about \$120,000 per annum—by the levy of a tax of one-tenth of a mill on the dollar, and appropriates from the general fund the sum of \$25,000 as an addition to the amount collected under the old law for the present year. While the general feeling of the Legislature is in favor of the bill, yet it is a matter to be regretted that the provisions for enforcing discipline and attendance at drills and parades are not more adequate to the requirements of the service. To be sure regimental and general court-martials are provided for, but when it is understood that the greatest sentence that these can pass are a discharge from the service, with an option of adding disqualification from holding military office under the State, it is feared that the penalty will in many cases be very lightly regarded, and in not unfrequent instances it will be considered a premium for neglect of duty and obligations. Yet a perfect code cannot be expected at once, and Illinois should be thankful for so much. There is a clause in the bill prohibiting armed bodies of men other than the forces of the United States or the Illinois National Guard or militia from bearing arms or drilling except under the license of the Governor. There was a great fight made upon this by three socialistic members, but it was adopted, these three members being alone in voting no. Their German organ here, in consequence, splits fire and brimstone, and threatens all manner of things in retaliation of this abrogation of "constitutional rights."

The annual muster upon which is to be based the division of the military fund was held on March 31. Some of the commands had, however, to have it postponed for one week, as their men could not be got out in sufficient numbers on that day. The 1st regiment led with an attendance of over 81 per cent, followed by the 6th Battalion with 73 per cent, which fell to 61 per cent. In the 2d Infantry and a little over 60 per cent. In the 1st Cavalry, of the total number borne upon the rolls. The muster although so-called was nothing of the sort, as understood by old soldiers. There were no muster rolls, and men were not accounted for by name. It was simply a statement of so many men present, so many absent, and aggregate as many.

The 6th Battalion, which was organized as an up town organization, has changed its base to down town armory, having rented three floors 50 by 130 feet in a store building in the immediate vicinity of the 1st Infantry armory. We regret to announce that Lieut.-Col. W. W. Powell, the commander of the battalion and its originator, has found it necessary in justice to his private business to tender his resignation.

Col. Swain was ordered wing drill of the 1st Infantry, each wing drilling upon alternate Saturdays, with a sufficient number to make six companies of eight files each, double rank, as experience has taught that it is impossible to handle a battalion of greater dimensions upon the floor to any advantage. Major E. B. Knox has been elected to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Lieut.-Col. Williams by a unanimous vote of the line officers—a well deserved compliment.

The 2d regiment, Col. Brase, are going into camp at Freeport on the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of July, and have invited a number of the regiments in this State and Wisconsin and Iowa to encamp with them, the citizens of Freeport supplying subsistence and quarters.

CONNECTICUT.—Orders have been issued from A. G. O. that all members of the C. N. G. whose term of service has expired be discharged at once. Wm. H. Stevenson has been appointed aide-de-camp with the rank of captain on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Smith. The appointment is a good one. The officers of the 1st regiment met at Hartford on the 10th of April and decided to have a dark blue frock coat double-breasted, and light blue pants with red stripe. The hat is to be blue felt helmet for line officers and men and white for field and staff. The officers of the 2d regiment met at New Haven on the 29th of April and decided to continue wearing the present style of uniform. Capt. Tiesing, Co. B, 2d regiment, has gone to Europe on three months' leave of absence. Lieut. Robert B. Wallace, Co. K, 2d regiment, has resigned. The New Haven Rifle Association have chosen Gen. S. R. Smith president for the third time.

CALIFORNIA.—A large audience assembled at Horticultural Hall Monday evening, April 7, to witness the drill of the right wing, Co. B, E and F, 1st Infantry, under charge of Capt. Field, 4th U. S. Artillery. Line was formed with more than the usual delay, without music, by Lieut. Greenough, 4th U. S. Artillery, who acted as adjutant, performing his duties in correct and handsome style. His manner of doing business furnishes a model to the adjutants of the brigade, who might profit by the example. The companies respectively commanded by Burns, Gaylord, Sellick and Dickinson (the latter belated in getting on the line), were turned over as a battalion to Col. Woodhams, who, after a few exercises in the manual, presented the command to Capt. Field. The drill was commenced with rear open order, the captain forgetting to complete the movement by giving the command "front." The manual of arms was good, the

order arms being in unison but somewhat too heavy, but bringing out the judicious applause of many sappy members of Co. G, of the 2d, in one of the galleries, who constituted themselves "clappers" out of season, especially when anything was done by Co. B. The fringes were fairly done, though in the oblique position the rear rank failed to hold the pieces vertical, notably the right company, which being the champion shooting company should have done better. In the advance in line the captain omitted to prefix the command "battalion." Left front into line was very good; same movement faced to the rear, second company forgot to support, and in a repetition, the same subdivision failed to wheel towards the point of rest. In the forming into line by two movements, the fourth company was very slow in dressing. The march in column of companies was well done, though the third and fourth subdivisions at first failed to preserve the proper distance. Several repetitions of these movements made a manifest improvement, and breaking from the right to march to the left by columns of fours and companies was handsomely executed. The advance in line brought out another new and green color bearer, and an equally incapable left general guide. It is astonishing, the slipshod manner in which this regiment seems to manage its non-commissioned staff, if it has one. On each wing drill for a few months past it has had a different color-bearer and left guide, and each one if possible more inefficient than his predecessor. On the previous left wing drill the colors were used, and through the stupidity or carelessness of the color-sergeant or the company commander, who had them in charge, they were in imminent danger of being lost or destroyed. The colonel should organize a non-commissioned staff of good men, detach them from their companies, have them instructed in their duties, and make them directly responsible to himself. If he will do this, the sorry spectacle of inefficiency and carelessness in this particular, at previous drills, will be spared us in the future. Close column on first company right in front was well done, as was the deployment on same. Fours left about close column on first, right in front, was properly performed, but in the deployment on fourth company the latter subdivision came to grief. With, apparently, a premonition of trouble the instructor explained the movement before its execution, but the captain could not absorb it in the brief time necessary, and promptly moved his company to the left with the others, instead of up to the markers when unmasked, and fearful confusion was the result. A repetition of the movement was nearly as bad, the third and fourth companies blundering. The same movement on first company left in front, this subdivision committed exactly the same error already noted of the fourth. By this series of blunders the fours became inverted and mixed and a rest was ordered, during which the third and fourth companies arranged their disordered ranks. To the right close column of companies was too much for the first company, the captain taking his command to several places in succession equally erroneous, the battalion meanwhile patiently awaiting the return to his place.

The dress parade which closed the evening's exercises was handsomely done, the fourth company of course being late in reaching the alignment, the acting adjutant doing his share in first class style, and the men being perfectly steady during the sound off. Capt. Field handled the battalion during the drill in an excellent manner, and was not bothered by the heedless blunders of the company commanders, the first of whom possibly failed to study, and apparently has outlived his usefulness.

The 3d Infantry had a brief drill at their armory Tuesday evening, April 8. Six commanders of eight files assembled, and were turned over to Col. Wason, at 9 o'clock, by Sergt. Healy, who acted as adjutant in the absence of that officer. The sergeant is apparently a fine soldier, and performed his duties in good style; but is the position of adjutant above the ability of the lieutenants of the regiment? The drill showed the deplorable ignorance on the part of officers and men of the simplest requirements of the school of the battalion. In the general alignment the guides inverted their pieces, and not one of the field officers corrected the blunder. Not a single mistake of the many made was rectified by the colonel, and the battalion is thus confirmed in their bad practice. The utility of these drills is not readily observed. The officers, from the senior to the junior, need to study closely the Tactics, and the men require rigid individual, squad and company instruction before they are brought out on battalion drill.

Co. B, 1st Infantry, have re-elected Capt. J. H. Dickinson, First Lieutenant Sellick, and promoted Sergt. H. A. Plate (a former captain of the company) to second lieutenant. Co. D, same regiment, have elected J. J. Scrivner captain. The company have undoubtedly made a judicious choice. We understand that Capt. Scrivner was a major in the Confederate army during the late "unpleasantness."

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—The closing social reunion of the 12th New York on April 17 was perhaps the happiest of the season. The attendance was large, and all enjoyed themselves.

—Mr. James G. Diamond has presented the N. R. A. with \$75 to be used for the purchase of prizes in a match open to the National Guard of N. R. A.; 300 and 500 yards; military rifle; seven rounds at each range. Matches to be held monthly, the first to take place on May 30.

—The Spring Meeting of the California Rifle Association will take place at San Bruno April 27. There are five competitions, viz., Kellogg Challenge Cup, 300 and 600 yards, two stages; Pacific Life Challenge Cup, 300 yards; Regimental Team Match, ten each, 200 yards; a Subscription Match, 200 yards, and Military Midrange Match, 500 yards.

—The ninth annual reunion of the 23d regiment Brooklyn Veterans Association was held April 22 at the club house of the down town association, Pine street. It seems needless to say all enjoyed themselves. The reception committee were Chas. E. Stoddard, chairman; Capt. Mortimer G. Ogden, Lieut. Wm. I. Martin, John Lapsley and W. H. Warner.

—The Veteran Corps of the 7th New York have elected the following officers for the ensuing term: Colonel, William A. Pond; Lieutenant-Colonel, James Price; Adjutant, Charles B. Bostwick; Quartermaster, Locke W. Winchester; Inspectors of Election, 1890, Adrian H. Muller, Jr., George B. Jaques, and W. A. Hoebler; Captains, Henry I. Hayden, William H. Montague, William A. Spealight, Henry C. Shumway, and E. G. Arthur; Lieutenants, William M. Whitney, M. A. Sverdel, F. A. Goodman, James F. Freeborn, Jr., and H. C. Fisher.

—The Oakland Light Cavalry, Oakland, Cal., have fitted up a rifle range, named "Littleside" in honor of their Captain W. C. Little. The range is in a valley less than two miles from Oakland. The entrance to the field (spanned by a large sign showing the name) is at the 400 yards firing point, the target being placed at the foot of a natural embankment, rising suddenly to a height that precludes the possibility of any wild bullet getting beyond it.

—The 8th Regiment Rifle Club begins its outdoor practice for the season at Creedmoor this month, commencing with a competition for Helmsman trophy. Distance, 300 and 500 yards, regulation rifles, ten rounds at each range. The officers for the present year are: President, William J. Douglass; Vice-President, Charles Helmsman; Secretary, William H. Reed; Treasurer, William Stuart; Chairman of the Executive Committee, Col. George D. Scott.

—The new rifle range at Framingham, Mass., for the use of the Massachusetts militia, will be a great improvement to the State camp grounds. All the latest improvements have been introduced, and not only will there be plenty of target room, but marksmen will be assured of safety during class practice and matches; 100, 200 and 300 yards practice can easily be had.

—The bill to reorganize and discipline the militia of the United States (H. R. 985) was introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Stone, of Michigan, April 22.

—Mr. A. J. Howlett, New York Rifle Club, won the Handicap Match (first time) at Creedmoor April 23, scoring 49 out of the possible 50, at 200 yards. He was handicapped three points for using the Ballard rifle, his winning score being 40.

The friends of Colonel Benjamin, A.-G. U. S. A., will be glad to learn that his little daughter, who met with a serious accident a few days since, is now much better, and Dr. Norris considers her out of danger.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. B. H. asks if there is a recruiting office for the Army or Navy at Boston, and if recruits are wanted now; also if there is an Army recruiting office now open at New York city? Answer.—There are recruiting offices open at both of the cities mentioned, and, so far as we are aware, recruits are wanted, though the exhaustion of the appropriation for recruiting may make a change.

SUBSCRIBER asks: How shall I address a letter to reach the U. S. F. S. *Ticonderoga*? Answer.—Send it to the care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. It will be the only address hereafter.

A. L. S. asks: Can I procure a copy of the Code of Signals used in the Navy? Do they allow them to go outside of the Navy Department? Where shall I apply to procure them? Answer.—There is no secret in the Code. Apply by letter to Commodore Wm. D. Whiting, Chief of Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

SCHOOL BOY asks five questions in relation to method of entry to Military Academy at West Point, preliminary qualifications for such entry, etc. 6th question. Could a commission in the Army be obtained without going through West Point? Answer.—To answer the five questions categorically would exceed the space practicable to allot in the JOURNAL. A pamphlet giving full details can be obtained by written application to the Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point; 6th. Civilians are often appointed to commissions in the Army, when there are vacancies, without going through West Point. The Secretary of War is the proper official to appeal to in that connection.

H. R., Lieutenant B. C. G., Memphis, asks: Company being in single rank, the commands are given load, fire by company, company ready, aim, fire, load; would the command cease firing at this position be correct? Answer.—The command "cease firing" may be given at any time, or with the pieces in any position; but the men would reload their pieces if unloaded before bringing them to the carry.

GENERAL G. W. CULLUM was the only Army officer among the pall bearers at the funeral of General Dix, at Trinity Church, New York, Thursday, April 24.

The many friends of the cultured and courteous Superintendent of the Naval Academy, Commodore F. A. Parker, will regret to learn that he is suffering with an enlargement of the liver. At times he is out, and then he is obliged to keep to the house. Commander F. V. McNair has charge of the Academy when the commodore is indisposed. A despatch to the *New York World*, April 23, reports that his condition was so critical that his friends have been summoned to his bedside, and the sacrament administered to him. We trust that this report will prove to have been exaggerated.

PAYMASTER FRANK CLARKE, U. S. N., whose death, at Mare Island, April 2, of aneurism of the aorta, was announced in the JOURNAL of April 5, arrived from Panama on sick leave only about two weeks or so previous to his death, and, although suffering with a painful cough, no one looked for the result which followed. He was born in Providence, R. I., his father having served in the United States Senate, and his mother being descended from good Revolutionary stock. He was appointed from Rhode Island, December 4, 1862, and entered the Navy as Acting Assistant Paymaster and was attached to a steamer in the Potomac flotilla, where he served until 1865; then he was transferred to the Gulf Squadron; appointed Passed Assistant Paymaster July 23, 1866, and ordered to steamer *Paul Jones*, Gulf Squadron, 1867; commissioned as Paymaster June 5, 1868, and ordered to steamer *De Soto*, North Atlantic Squadron, 1868; attached to the Receiving-ship at Baltimore in 1869; to the steam sloop *Alaska* in 1870; subsequently to the Receiving-ship at Boston, and recently to the *Tuscarora*, in Pacific waters. After spending several months in San Francisco, Paymaster Clarke sailed for Panama on or about the 1st of December, 1878. A friend of his, B. C. T., who writes to the *Alta*, says: "Paymaster Clarke was at once one of the most agreeable, honorable, and exemplary officers in the American Navy. He loved society, and was one of its rare ornaments. He appreciated alike, pleasant men and charming women. His conversation, which was interlarded with information, fairly sparkled with wit and thought, while his merry laugh rang out like the silvery notes of a vesper bell. He was the very soul of honor, and the personification of gallantry and graceful demeanor. His funeral was very largely attended at Mare Island, on Friday, the 4th instant, and over the silent bier were many beautiful floral offerings, scattered by fair hands."

GENERAL GARIBOLDI, at a recent meeting of the republicans in Rome, declared that Italy must be armed and ready to claim her unredeemed provinces. A despatch from Rome to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Italy has pledged herself to support the claims of Greece to the utmost limits of the frontiers assigned by the Treaty of Berlin."

In military pensions Germany provides for the higher grades, while France does the reverse. As a large number of officers rise from the ranks after many years of service the average age of the French lieutenants and sub-lieutenants will be found considerably higher than in the German army, therefore necessitating a more substantial provision for the latter. The pensions are as follows in the German army: General, \$4,125; lieutenant-general, \$2,855; major-general, \$2,520; colonel, \$1,890; major, \$1,125; captain, \$855; first and second lieutenants, from \$70 to \$400. In the French army the rates are as follows: General of division, \$2,100; general of brigade, \$1,600; colonel, \$1,200; lieutenant-colonel, \$2,000; chef de battalion, \$800; captain, \$660; lieutenants, from \$350 to \$500; sub-lieutenants, \$300 to \$450.

CAPT. COLOMBE, R. N., in a recent lecture, referred to the fact that in 1877 45,000 persons, and in the twenty-five years ended December 31, 1877, 2,700,000 persons, emigrated to the United States, and were thus lost to England for ever as a war-power. In the great and rapid increase of the colonial populations he discovers, a potential strength which is constantly growing, and which should be available to compensate for the decrease of men available for recruits in England. In speaking of "material" Capt. Colomb spoke of the dependence of England for her food-supply upon external sources. Out of the thirty-three millions of inhabitants of the United Kingdom, only eighteen millions are able to obtain food from the produce of these islands; the remaining fifteen millions are dependent upon supplies from abroad.

PATENTS FOR MILITARY INVENTIONS.—The following patents for military inventions have recently been granted: W. W. Wetmore, New Haven, Conn., for a magazine fire arm. An eccentric pin projects through the side of the arm, and may be turned so as to lock the trigger or to stop the cartridge in the magazine. A pivoted catch, operated by the bolt, also engages with the trigger, and prevents the latter from being operated before the bolt is fully locked.

DEPARTURES from St. Petersburg report that a High Court of Criminal Justice, under the presidency of the Grand Duke Constantine, brother of the Czar, has already been appointed, and will sit at St. Petersburg for the trial of Alexander Solovieff, who attempted the assassination of the Czar on the 14th inst. The assassination of another spy who betrayed the whereabouts of a secret printing office at Loprov is reported. The Czar, who until lately drove out unattended, now has his carriage surrounded by Cossacks. Simultaneously with Solovieff's attempt on the Czar's life three policemen were shot in Kazan. Among the assassins were an educated girl, aged seventeen years, and a nobleman. An officer of the Army, Lieutenant Dubrov, has been arrested near Novgorod. He is suspected to be one of the chief members of the Revolutionary Committee. Two thousand persons have been arrested at St. Petersburg within a few days. The official Gazette of St. Petersburg publishes regulations according to which civilians may be handed over to courts martial for trial without preliminary investigation. An ukase has been issued, announcing the provisional appointment of Governor General of St. Petersburg, Charkoff and Odessa, upon whom, and the Governor General of Moscow, Kieff and Warsaw, despotic powers have been conferred. The civil administration is placed under control of the Governor General in the same manner as they are subordinate to the commander-in-chief of an army in time of war in districts where martial law has been proclaimed. The three newly-appointed Governor General are all of foreign birth. Gourko is a Pole, Todleben a Courlander, Melikoff an Armenian. Prince Krapotkin, who preceded Melikoff as Governor-General of Charkoff, was shot Feb. 21, when returning from a ball. His successor was carried off March 3d by masked abduc-

tors as a hostage for the arrested Nihilists. Gen. Gourko, the newly-appointed Governor-General of St. Petersburg, has ordered all gun-makers to send lists of their stock to the City Commandant, and to sell only to persons presenting special authorization, under penalty of confiscation of stock and prohibition of trade. Private persons possessing arms can only retain them by special permission. Porters must be kept at the doors of all houses, day and night, to prevent the posting of placards and scattering explosives in the streets. Two infantry regiments sent against the revolted Cossacks showed an indisposition to attack their comrades and were withdrawn. According to the last accounts the Cossacks held their ground. The Berlin Post declares that a widespread conspiracy exists between the Russian, French and German revolutionists, and suggests common defensive action.

Broad Arrow proposes to carry entrenching tools on a velocipede, instead of loading the soldier down with them, having one velocipede to each company.

No man, however free from luxurious tastes, fails to appreciate the value of a splendid hotel, when he is travelling. The "St. Nicholas," the king of New York hotels, has enjoyed a pre-eminent favor during its long and prosperous existence. The most skillful cooks, most accomplished catering, elegantly furnished apartments, and all the lavish modern conveniences, unite to keep the "St. Nicholas" beyond rivalry among the New York houses devoted to the entertainment of the public.

THE ATTENTION OF OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, AND MARINES, who were engaged in the war with Mexico, is called to the fact of the payment now under act of Feb. 19, 1879, of three months extra pay as provided under act of July 19, 1848. Claims for same can be made through an agent, and would offer my services to all wishing. Very respectfully,
D. H. TALBOT, Sioux City, Iowa.

Chew JACKSON'S BEST Sweet Navy Tobacco.

MARRIED.

SCANTLING-THOMPSON.—At the residence of D. Thomas Madigan, Esq., 782 Lexington st., Baltimore, Md., by the Rev. Campbell Fair, of Ascension Church, 1st Lieut. JOHN C. SCANTLING, 2nd U. S. Artillery, to Mrs. MARY T. THOMPSON, of Baltimore, Md.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

MORTON.—At Fort Omaha, Neb., Monday morning, April 14, 1879, of scarlet fever, JOHN KINA, third son of Ida and Alfred Morton, U. S. Army, aged 7 years and 3 months.

TOMPKINS.—At Saint Paul, Minnesota, April 13th, 1879 (Easter) GEORGE PARKER, son of General Charles H. Tompkins, U. S. Army and Augusta Root Hobble, his wife, aged 5 years and 11 months.

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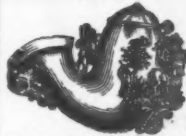
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